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USEFUL INFORMATION

FOR

BULB FORCERS

ON

NUMEROUS VARIETIES OF
HYACINTHS, TULIPS, DAFFODILS,
LILIES, VALLEY, FREESIAS, ETC.

With the help of these notes anyone who is observant and a little careful can force bulbs successfully. There is one cardinal point of the utmost importance for forcing, *all bulbs must have abundant root-growth*. We are indebted for these hints to florist friends, bulb-growers, trade paper writers, an amateur or two, and to personal experience.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS, INC.

Growers of Fine Flower Bulbs

101 WEST 31st STREET

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Copyright 1946

Price \$1.00

TERMS OF SALE

In general, Dutch bulbs are sold f. o. b. Warehouses Holland; Iris, Hardy Lilies, Gladiolus, Spirea and Montbretia are sold f. o. b. Salisbury, Maryland; Case Lilies f. o. b. New York. They travel for account and risk of the purchasers.

Cases and Packing, together with freight, forwarding and insurance charges will be collected on delivery.

Unless contrary orders are given, forwarding and only marine insurance will be provided for at purchaser's costs without any responsibility for the seller.

All accounts are strictly due three months after date of invoices; 2% for cash is allowed for payments within 30 days after date of invoice. On overdue accounts 6% interest per annum will be charged together with the collection expenses.

Complaints and claims about the quality of the goods cannot be entertained, unless made IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT of same. If the goods are damaged, the claim must be accompanied with a Lloyd's affidavit stating all particulars.

We give no warranty, express or implied, and will not be in any way responsible for the results of planting or forcing of any bulbs and roots we send out; we guarantee all varieties to be true to name and description.

If at the time of shipment the purchaser has not yet settled all his accounts due to any person or to members of the Holland Bulb Exporters Association, or if the inquiries are not satisfactory, the seller shall cancel this agreement.

Cancellations of orders or part of same will only be accepted when buyer agrees to pay seller his loss of profit, in no case less than 20% of the amount cancelled; alterations may be allowed if both parties agree.

Verbal agreements cannot be considered, unless confirmed by letter.

Complete or partial failure of the general crop owing to frost, loss by fire, or through other causes beyond seller's control, entitles the seller to wholly or partly cancel this agreement at his own discretion without further recourse on the part of the buyer, provided the seller informs the buyer in writing of such action as soon as the former becomes convinced that conditions have arisen which make it incumbent upon him to take such action.

Retail orders are not accepted.

Orders for growing crops accepted subject to crop failure, shortage or other causes beyond our control.

The prices are based on the value of the dollar being equal to 2.63 Dutch Florins, and should the value of the dollar drop below this parity on the Amsterdam Exchange, the prices will be increased accordingly.

All offers are made subject to being unsold.

Sellers are not liable for any damages due to insects or plant diseases.

CONFISCATORY ACTION BY FOREIGN PATHOLOGISTS IS CONSIDERED FOR ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN BUYERS.

By placing orders, buyers are considered to agree with these terms.

HYACINTHS

F. O. B.	Per 1,000
Topsized, 19 c.M. and up in circumference.....	\$.....
First size, 18-19 c.M. in circumference.....
Extra 11nd size, 17-18 c.M. in circumference.....
Good 11nd size, 16-17 c.M. in circumference.....
Bedding, 15-16 c.M. in circumference.....
Extra Miniature, 14-15 c.M. in circumference.....
Miniature, 13-14 c.M. in circumference.....

Just what is *quality* in Hyacinths? Only three factors really count: general health, the number of bells per perfect spike, and the relative ease of forcing. These factors are influenced by the soil in which the bulbs are grown, by the inherent strength or stamina of the propagating stock, by the time of lifting and by the curing process. These four conditions, all of which must harmonize and be well understood, pre-determine your results, provided your part in the final flower production is done right.

We have made Hyacinths a specialty for over one hundred years, without interruption. The experience of several life-times has perfected our judgment, and has brought us into possession of the finest Hyacinth soils in Holland. Our formulas for propagation, lifting and curing are tested by time and by customers' experience.

SINGLE RED and ROSE

As a rule, forcing of non-prepared Hyacinths can be started between Christmas and New Year. Give 70° F. for a week or ten days, until buds are visible; then temperature can be dropped to 65° F., which makes for sturdier plants. Keep fairly dark; never allow full sun on Hyacinths in the greenhouse. *Bulbs must be well rooted*, before we start forcing. For best results with each variety, follow our hints as closely as possible.

GARIBALDI, red, force from December 24th on, ready from about January 20th on. Use only topsize bulbs of this variety for earliest work.

GERRIT VAN DER MEY, rosy-pink, broad compact truss with large bells. Start forcing January 1st, blooms from January 25th on.

GERTRUDE, rose-pink. Force from January 1st. Ready from January 25th. Very good also for late pans. Use topsize bulbs.

Many florists with flowerstores can profitably handle Hyacinths grown in pure water. Provides a novelty. Upon request, we furnish a pamphlet with 10 best varieties and cultural directions, also address where suitable Hyacinth glasses may be obtained.

IMPERATOR, bright rose. Increasingly popular; force from December 20th, in bloom from January 15th on.

JAN BOS, striking deep red, begin forcing December 20th, in bloom January 15th, extra early red.

LADY DERBY, early light pink. Start forcing December 24th. Blooms from January 20th on. Large bells, but not always a very big spike; therefore, use large bulbs.

HYACINTHS—Continued.

La VICTOIRE, nice red. Real good spike. Begin forcing January 1st, to bloom from about January 25th on. Extra Easter variety.

Don't take chances with new, unsoaked clay pots or pans. The odds are against you.

MARCONI, rose pink. Begin forcing January 5th. At its best from February 1st on. Good also for VERY LATE. 17-18 c.M. bulbs will often produce as good a flower as topsize.

MORGENSTOND, rose pink, improved Gertrude. Responds same way to forcing.

MR. DAMES, deep rose, large bells, compact spike. Start forcing December 24th, blooms January 20th.

NOBEL, (new), deep rose, large broad spike with large bells, start forcing January 1st, to bloom from January 25th on.

PANAMA, deep pink sport of Lady Derby, responds to forcing as Lady Derby.

PINK PEARL, deep clear rose, forces from December 20th on, blooms January 15th. One of the best in pink.

It has been observed that pans of Hyacinths in COLDFRAMES sometimes show many "spitters" (loose buds which leave the plant flowerless) while this condition seldom occurs in a garden or park planting. What is the coldframe factor which causes this adverse development?

PRINCESS MARGARÉTH, soft pink, large bells on very large spike. Forces from December 24th on, in bloom January 20th.

QUEEN OF THE PINKS, rosy-pink. Start January 15th. At its best after February 10th. Excellent for LATE pans. Use large bulbs for large spikes.

Pans of Easter Hyacinths in cold frames, in Spring, are sometimes subjected to violent temperature contrasts. They can be warmed up very much on sunny days, and when this is followed by sharp cooling off due to frosts at night, many buds may be wrenched off the stems, producing so-called "spitters".

ROYAL SCARLET, deep vivid red. Small bulb, medium size spike, but very vivid and with sales appeal. Can already be started December 5th, to bloom from Christmas on.

Per 1000 Toproot \$.....; 17-18 c.M. \$.....; 16-17 c.M. \$.....

When taking Hyacinths in pans or flats from outdoor rooting beds during very cold weather, move them as rapidly as possible into a cool but frost-free place for 48 hours, during which time no water should be given. Sudden LOW temperatures are just as harmful for freshly uncovered stock as sudden HIGH temperatures. Both cause "spitting" of the buds.

SINGLE WHITE

ARENTE ARENSEN, pure white. Can be started December 20th, to bloom from January 10th on. Earlier than L'Innocence. Size 17-18 often brings just as large a spike as topsize.

HYACINTHS—Continued.

EDELWEISS, (new), pure white, large compact spike of large bells, bring in January 15th, in bloom from February 10th on.

LA GRANDESSE, pure white. Start slowly January 15th, for blooms about February 10th and later.

Cool storage, 55°-60° F., improves the forcing tendency of Hyacinths. If you can't plant them promptly upon receipt, store the bulbs in 55° F., preferably on trays. In America the violently fluctuating August and September outdoor temperatures often RETARD the bulbs, slowing both root-growth and bud-growth. For wonderful root and bud growth, after boxing or potting, nothing better than the constant 55° F. of a deep, shaded trench. Bulbs for Easter forcing can be kept unplanted until late, say until December.

L'INNOCENCE, pure white. Exceedingly popular. Start forcing December 24th. Good bloomer from January 20th on.

QUEEN OF THE WHITES, pure white. Start slowly January 15th, to bloom from February 10th on. Very good for late pans. Avoid bulbs larger than 17-18 c.M.

SINGLE DARK and LIGHT BLUE

BISMARCK, sky blue. Start forcing December 24th. Can be timed for January 20th. Use large bulbs for earliest pots. Use the 15 c.M. size for the longest stemmed best blue cut-flower Hyacinth.

BLUE DANUBE (New), beautiful light blue, large truss. Can be brought in January 15th, and in bloom from February 10th on.

For late Easters, grow Hyacinths, Single and Double Tulips in deep cold frames facing North.

DR. LIEBER, best early lavender blue. Force from December 24th on, to bloom January 20th and later. 17-18 c.M. bulbs produce handsome spikes, often as good as 19 c.M. bulbs.

DR. STRESEMAN, lovely blue, lighter edge. Start January 1st for January 25th pans.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, deep blue. Start your first set January 1st, which should be ready January 25th. Good for eight weeks of consecutive sets. Use largest size bulbs for best spikes.

FRANS HALS (new), large truss, indigo blue, outside sky blue. Extra fine novelty. Bring in January 15th, in bloom from February 10th on.

GRAND MAITRE, deep lavender blue. Start January 1st, blooms from January 25th on. Often "splits," giving 3-6 graceful flowers instead of one big spike. Some florists consider that an advantage.

All JANUARY forcing of Hyacinths must be done in semi-darkness at 70° F. for 7 to 10 days, dropping to 65° F. when buds are well up which makes for sturdy plants and good color. Absolutely no sunlight at any time. It is astounding how many florists forget about the sun's interference in greenhouse forcing.

HYACINTHS—Continued.

INDIGO KING, beautiful deep violet blue. Can be brought in January 20th and be in bloom from middle of February on.

IVANHOE, deep purple. Start January 15th. At its best after February 10th. Excellent for LATE pans. Use large bulbs for large spikes.

KING OF THE BLUES, dark blue. Begin forcing January 15th. Extra good for mid-February, especially good for late pans.

MYOSOTIS, light blue. Starting January 1st, it is in full bloom January 25th. In proportion to circumference of bulbs, excellent flowers from all sizes.

OHIO, (new) improved Schotel, very large truss. Like Schotel begin forcing first set December 24th, ready January 20th.

PERLE BRILLIANT, pale blue. Very reliable. Start January 1st to be in full bloom January 25th. Use large bulbs only, for big spikes.

In the forcing houses use thermometers which register minimum and maximum temperatures, so that you can see how hot or how cold the house has been the previous 24 hours.

QUEEN OF THE BLUES, pale azure blue. Start slowly January 15th, to bloom February 10th, and on to Easter. Avoid bulbs larger than 17-18 c.M.

SCHOTEL, fine pale blue. Begin forcing first set December 24th. Ready January 20th. All sizes give excellent proportionate spikes. The 14-15 c.M. bulbs can be forced for long-stemmed flowers for cutting.

SINGLE YELLOW

CITY OF HAARLEM, yellow. Start January 15th for flowering February 10th and later.

For made-up pans or to make up large baskets of Hyacinths, lift carefully from pans or flats and plant firmly into final container, soak heavily with COLD water, keep dark in cold but frost-free garage or shed for 2 days and the Hyacinths will last two weeks.

PRINCE HENRY, yellow. Start January 7th, blooms February 1st.

YELLOW HAMMER, earliest soft yellow. Start December 30th. In bloom January 25th.

SINGLE MAUVE or VIOLET

KING OF THE LILACS, very lovely light mauve and lilac. Start forcing January 15th, for blooming from February 10th on. Every forcer should try this unusually attractive color, like *Syringa Vulgaris* in full open sprays. (Sport of Queen of the Pinks, useful for LATE Easter.)

DOUBLE WHITE

BEN NEVIS, (new), best double white Hyacinth in the world, very large spike with many beautifully formed double florets. Excellent variety for Valentine and Easter. Can be brought in January 15th to bloom from February 10th on.

HYACINTHS—Continued

LA GRANDESSE, extra double white. Truly attractive. Start January 15th for flowering from February 10th on. Wonderful for LATE PANS.

As a general rule, at least ten weeks should elapse from the time the bulbs go into the soil until they are housed for forcing.

If forced Hyacinths develop foliage that is too tall, it is well to water very sparingly till the first bell has loosened from the bottom of the spike. After this water freely. Some growers use weak liquid cow manure on alternate days, giving substance and improved colour.

PREPARED HYACINTHS

F. O. B. _____

	Per 1,000		Per 1,000
18-19 c.M. circumf.	\$ _____	15-16 c.M. circumf.	\$ _____
17-18 c.M. circumf.	_____	14-15 c.M. circumf.	_____
16-17 c.M. circumf.	_____		

Except specially priced Anne Marie, Victor Emanuel, Royal Scarlet, Ostara.

Our specially prepared Hyacinths enjoy a fine reputation in all countries. From the most northern points of Scotland and Norway to New Orleans and Dallas, they give the highest satisfaction. Large spikes and easy early forcing quality.

Start forcing in 75° F. from December 1st on, *if bud is out of the bulb*. See if the pots are full of roots.

ANNE MARIE, (new), clear pink, tall spike, easy forcer for Xmas. Start forcing December 4th.

ARENTINE ARENSEN, pure white. Third size and second size bulbs produce beautiful full spikes. Can be bloomed for Christmas. 14-15 c.M. bulbs are extra fine for cut-flowers. Longer stems than L'Innocence, more bells.

Plant prepared Hyacinths IMMEDIATELY upon arrival. Put the pans in a very cool place where the bulbs can root best, as near to 55° F. as possible. By all means, keep FRESHLY POTTED prepared Hyacinths away from the sun or heat of any kind.

BISMARCK, sky blue. Usually hits Christmas. Use large size bulbs for this early work. For very nice long-stemmed blue cut Hyacinths, use 15 c.M. bulbs.

DR. LIEBER, lavender blue. Can be ready nicely for January 1st. Large "Prepared" Dr. Liebers suffer from "green heads" when forced early. Smaller sizes, from 17 c.M. down, show much less of this evil.

DR. STRESEMAN, clear blue, start forcing from December 10th, blooms January 5th.

GARIBALDI, red. Start forcing second week of December. Ready January 1st.

GERTRUDE, rosy red. Force from December 12th on. Will be ready about January 5th.

PREPARED HYACINTHS—Continued

IMPERATOR, large bright rose. Preferred by many florists for Christmas and January 1st. Start forcing December 4th-6th.

JAN BOS, deep red, start December 5th for Christmas flowers.

LADY DERBY, light pink. Begin forcing December 12th, ready January 5th. Use largest size bulbs.

All December forcing of Hyacinths must take place in complete darkness for the first 7 to 10 days, at a uniform 75° F., atmosphere moist. Then drop to 70° F. for a week or ten days, then 65° F. to finish off.

L'INNOCENCE, pure white. Well known Christmas variety. Start forcing December 3rd-6th.

MR. DAMES, deep rose, large bells, compact spike. Force from December 10th. In bloom January 1st.

NIMROD, tender rose pink. Small bulb. Can be forced from November 20th on, to bloom December 15th.

NOBEL, deep rose, start forcing December 12th, ready January 6th.

OHIO, improved Schotel, light blue, forces from December 10th on, blooms January 1st.

OSTARA, clear blue, easy forcer, large spike, very reliable, for Xmas. Start forcing December 4th.

PANAMA, deep pink sport of Lady Derby, start forcing December 12th, ready January 6th.

PINK PEARL, clear rose, fine for Christmas, start December 5th.

PRINCESS MARGARETH, soft pink, large bells, forces from December 12th, in bloom January 5th. Use topsize bulbs.

ROYAL SCARLET, deep scarlet. If forced from December 1st, it has days to spare for Christmas.

Per 1,000 Topsize, \$.....; 16-17 c.M. \$.....; Miniature \$.....

SCHOTEL, light blue. Force from December 10th on. Blooms January 1st. For very nice long stemmed early cut Hyacinths, use the 14-15 c.M. size bulbs of this variety.

VICTOR EMANUEL, deep rose, easy forcer for Xmas. Start forcing December 4th.

YELLOW HAMMER, yellow. Can be made to bloom January 1st, but needs close attention. Try it from December 15th on, if very well rooted. Can be put in sweat-box, 75° F.

It has been proven that Hyacinths destined for early forcing which were buried in a trench DEEPLY, come much more even and much easier and earlier than those buried shallow.

FRENCH GROWN HYACINTHS

F. O. B. _____

Per 1,000

Per 1,000

12-14 c.M. circumf. \$ _____

15-16 c.M. circumf. \$ _____

14-15 c.M. circumf. _____

16-17 c.M. circumf. _____

Except specially priced Royal Scarlet.

Our *French grown* Hyacinths are often earlier than "Prepared," but their nature must be understood in order to get the best performance from them. Once the little knack in forcing them is obtained, they are better and much superior to all other treated Hyacinths, for earliest work.

Give 75° F. from December 1st, if bud is out of the bulb. Watch their progress carefully, and bear in mind that these "Frenchies" soon get too tall.

BISMARCK, sky blue. Best and surest blue for Christmas.

DR. LIEBER, lavender blue. Blooms readily January 1st, if started December 1st.

LADY DERBY, light pink. Should be fully colored by January 5th.

LA VICTOIRE, carmine red, can be in bloom January 10th.

About December 1st the earliest French grown and the Prepared Hyacinths should have their flower buds well out of the bulb, if potted in good time. Pinch the pips between thumb and forefinger and you will soon obtain a sure "feel" of whether the bulbs are ready for 75° F. or not. Better wait a few days if you are in doubt. No use forcing a Hyacinth or a mule, or anything for that matter, which isn't ready to go.

L'INNOCENCE, pure white. Can easily be ready for Christmas.

MARCONI, bright rose, can be ready January 10th.

MYOSOTIS, sky blue, for flowers January 1st.

NIMROD, tender rose, small bulb, can be had in bloom middle of December.

ROYAL SCARLET, poinsettia scarlet. Can be had in bloom by December 20th, if brought into the greenhouse first week of December. Put right on the benches in a temperature of 70° to 75° F.

Size 15-16 c.M. \$ _____; 13-14 c.M. \$ _____ Per 1,000

SCHOTEL, pale blue. For flowering January 1st.

FRENCH ROMAN HYACINTHS

PURE WHITE, when potted early and rooted in a real cool place, it is safe to begin forcing in 75° F. from November 10th on. Should bloom in 2 weeks. Good bulbs produce from 2 to 4 spikes. Ideal to fill dainty bowls and fancy pottery. Make fortnightly plantings from September to December.

Excellent for cut flowers, in place of Valley pips.

F. O. B. _____ Per 1,000

Jumbo size, 14 c.M. and up _____ \$ _____

Topsizes, 13-14 c.M. _____

No. 1, 12-13 c.M. _____

No. II, 11-12 c.M. _____

FRENCH GROWN TULIPS

Box up promptly, water, and bury or store the flats in 55° F. About December 5th see if the flats are full of roots and ready for forcing. Be cautious with the first batch. Better wait a few days if in doubt. Give 75° F. day and night under the bench for 8-10 days. Figure about 2 weeks in all for finishing early Tulips, 3-4 weeks for French Darwins. No direct sunlight at any time, please.

F. O. B. _____ Per 1,000

DE WET, gorgeous orange. Bring in December 10th. Can be had in bloom January 1st. For early pans and for cutting. \$ _____

FRED MOORE, terra-cotta orange. Bring in December 10th; blooms January 1st on. For cutting. _____

All DECEMBER forcing of TULIPS must take place in complete darkness for the first 7 to 10 days, at a uniform 75° F. atmosphere moist. Then drop to 70° F. for a week or ten days, then 65° F. to finish off.

PRINCE OF AUSTRIA, orange-red. Bring in December 10th, blooms January 1st on. _____

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, pink. Bring in December 15th. Can be had in bloom comfortably January 20th. _____

WM. COPLAND, lavender. Bring in December 10th, blooms ready to cut about January 5th. _____

Unpack bulbs right away, open the bags. Let fresh air replace stale and used air. Bulbs breathe. They actually CAN suffocate.

WM. PITT, red. Bring into the greenhouse December 10th. Can usually be had in bloom easily about January 10th. What beats a well grown Wm. Pitt at that time of the year? _____

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS

HOLLAND GROWN

Begin forcing in 70°-74° F. When bud is up, drop temperature 5° F., to get sturdy plants and better colors. Good color depends on time. The faster we force (higher temperature) the paler the colors. Temperature should be constant, not subject to sudden changes. When flower-buds show color, drop temperature another 5° F. Increase of temperature at the later stages, is harmful. No direct sun at any time.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

ADJUTANT, large scarlet, bring in from December 10th on, flowers in three weeks. _____

APRICOT YELLOW, salmon orange sport of White Hawk with same forcing habits. _____

ATTRACTION, orange-red, for early cutflowers. December 15th to bloom January 15th. _____

BELLONA, (new), deep yellow, tall stem, best earliest yellow for cutflowers and pans. Can be brought in December 15th, in bloom January 5th. _____

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

BRILLIANT STAR, scarlet. For pans only. Give 75° F. from December 15th, to bloom January 1st on. Should only be used for first part of January. \$ _____

COULEUR DE CARDINAL, deep red. For pans and cutflowers. Excellent keeper. Start January 15th, for flowering from February 10th on. Wonderful for Easter. If wanted for that period, plant the bulbs December 1st. _____

CRIMSON QUEEN MAXIMUS, cerise, cutflowers and pans. Bring in December 30th, blooms January 25th. _____

CULLINAN, white, flushed pink. Extra for cutting, start December 30th; in bloom from January 20th, on. _____

DE WET, orange. Pans and cutflowers. Good keeper. Start December 30th; flowers from January 25th on. _____

Bulb flats buried in shallow trenches need watering, which is frequently forgotten because they are out of sight.

FRED MOORE, orange bronze. Start forcing December 15th; cutflowers from January 10th on. _____

GOLDEN CHIEF, deep yellow, pans, for December 15th, forcing to bloom January 10th. _____

GOLDEN PHEASANT, golden orange, sport of Ibis with same forcing habits. _____

GOLDEN MASCOT, deep yellow, pans, bring in December 15th, to bloom January 15th. _____

GOLD FINCH, pure yellow. Start December 30th; cutflowers from January 20th on. _____

GREAT CITY, large flower, intense red with broad yellow edge, bring in January 25th, in bloom February 15th, excellent for Easter pans. _____

IBIS, deep pink. Start forcing December 30th; flowering pans and cutflowers from January 25th on. _____

JAFFA, brilliant red, sport of Prince of Austria. Same habits. _____

JOFFRE, yellow sport of Brilliant Star, same forcing habits. _____

JONKOPING, orange-red. Good keeper. Cutflowers and pans. In the heat January 15th; blooms from February 10th on. _____

If you use a storage room or cellar for rooting bulb stock, look out for a fast growing mould on the flats or pans. It is a sure proof of poor ventilation; few storage places have sufficient air drainage, especially near the floor.

KEIZERSKROON, red and yellow, large. Good for late pans. Force from February 1st, needs 3 weeks to get ready. _____

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

KING OF THE YELLOWS, yellow. Start December 20th.
Pans and cutflowers from January 10th on. \$_____

LA REINE MAXIMUS, white. Start December 30th; for cutflowers from January 25th on. _____

MADAME GEVERS, primrose yellow, new. Start December 30th; for cutflowers and pans from January 25th on. _____

MISS GRAYSON, butter yellow De Wet, with same habits. _____

It pays to unpack bulbs right away and to open the bags. Let fresh air replace stale and used air. Bulbs breathe. They actually CAN suffocate.

MON TRESOR, yellow. Early pans only. Start forcing December 15th, blooms January 5th. _____

OLYMPIADE, yellow, good keeper. Rather tall. Pans and cutflowers. Start January 20th; blooms from February 20th on. _____

ORANGE HAWK, pure orange sport of Ibis, fine forcing variety. Treat same as Ibis. _____

ORANGE MARVEL, beautiful orange red, cutflowers and pans, bring in January 5th, in bloom January 25th. _____

PELICAN, pure white. Started December 30th, you have cutflowers from January 25th on. _____

PINK BEAUTY, glowing rose and snow-white, large, late. For fancy Easter pans. Force from February 15th on. Takes 3½ weeks to finish. _____

PRIMROSE EMPRESS, start December 30th for cutflowers and pans from January 25th on. _____

PRINCE CARNAVAL, yellow, overlaid with sharply cut red stripes, sport of Prince of Austria, same habits. _____

PRINCE OF AUSTRIA, reddish orange. Start December 30th; cutflowers from January 25th on. _____

WHAT DOES A CUT PRICE COVER?

A customer whom we had supplied for many years was enticed away by what seemed to be very much bigger promises than we could possibly meet.

After the one break-away he was frank enough to relate his experience. The actual number of bulbs and the quoted price appeared correctly on the invoice. But there were many things the invoice did not show, the most disappointing of which was that the bulbs did not bring the expected *quality* of blooms. The so-called "saving" on import cost was wiped out by sales loss and aggravation on the finished product.

He is not likely to be again misled by verbal promises on his *basic need*.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. TOPSIZE Per 1,000.

PRINCESS JULIANA, clear rose pink. Fine cutflower variety.

Start December 30th; blooms from January 25th on. \$

It has been proven that Tulips destined for early forcing which were buried in trenches DEEPLY, come much more even and much easier and earlier than those buried shallow.

PROGRESSION, deep pink. Start December 30th; cutflowers from January 25th on.

PROSPERITY MAXIMA, rose pink, bring in December 30th, for cutflowers and pans from January 25th on.

QUEEN FLORA, fine pink, rather tall. Fine cutflower. Start December 30th; blooms from January 25th on.

RISING SUN, deep yellow. Begin forcing January 15th, right on top of the bench, give plenty of space and air. Blooms from January 30th on.

Water bulb stock fairly early in the morning, so that the plants can be dry by nightfall. This reduces the risk of "toppling," which sometimes occurs, especially in Murillo varieties.

ROSE LUISANTE, rose-pink. Pans only. Good keeper. Start forcing January 25th, blooming from February 15th on. Much used for Easter.

ROSE PRECOSE, pink. Early pans, start December 15th; blooms January 10th on.

SUNBURST, yellow, flushed and flamed red, tall. For cutting and for pans. Force from January 15th on. Needs three weeks.

THOS. EDISON, yellow, flushed deep orange, for cutflowers and pans, bring in December 15th for January 15th blooms.

VERMILLION BRILLIANT, scarlet. Start December 23rd; blooms from January 15th on. Pans only. Always a valuable item on Valentine Day.

WHITE HAWK, white, fine cutflower. Start forcing December 30th; blooms from January 25th on.

For rapid forcing leave upper half or two-thirds of the bulb exposed above the soil of the pots or pans. Seems to promote better and taller stems on early forced Tulips.

YELLOW PRINCE, yellow. Cutflower. Start forcing December 26th; blooms from January 15th on.

So-called "toppling" of tulips is easily remedied by using a solution of calcium-nitrate obtainable at any drugstore. Write or telegraph us for the exact formula.

DOUBLE TULIPS

X marked varieties are all sports of Murillo, which are excellent for pans and can easily be kept for late forcing, if necessary. They can all be forced from January 10th on, ready in 3 to 4 weeks.

In some years the skins of Double Tulips are so hard that the roots cannot push through. If you receive a stock with uncracked skins, we advise to crack or break off these husks before planting. Prevents uneven flowering. Couronne d'Or need to be helped that way.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

X **BOULE DE NEIGE**, (snowball) large pure white. \$ _____

COURONNE D'OR, orange-yellow. Pans and cutflowers. Start December 25th. Flowers from January 20th on. _____

DANTE, (new) beautiful Geranium red, bring in December 20th, in bloom from January 20th on, excellent for Valentine Day and Easter pans. _____

X **DISTINCTION**, cocheneal. _____

X **ELECTRA**, old rose. Pans ready from February 1st on. _____

X **GOYA**, vivid light orange red. _____

IMPERATOR RUBRORUM, scarlet-red. For cutting and for pans. Force from January 20th on. Needs 3 weeks. Rather tall. _____

Fine bone meal is safe to use for all bulbs.

X **JAN VERMEER**, beautiful red and yellow. _____

X **MARECHAL NIEL**, pans from February 1st on. About the same color as that M. N. rose, silky soft yellow with salmon drifts. _____

X **MARQUETTE**, red and white. _____

X **MR. V. D. HOFF**, yellow. Pans ready from February 1st on. Excellent for Easter. _____

X **MURILLO**, light pink. Pans ready from February 1st on. _____

X **MURILLO MAXIMUS**, early, a large early form of Murillo, bring in January 1st, in bloom January 20th. _____

ORANGE BANNER, beautiful clear orange, cutflowers and pans, bring in January 1st, in bloom January 25th. _____

X **OLIVER CURWOOD**, red, edged yellow. Pans ready from February 1st on. _____

X **ORANGE NASSAU**, orange-red. Pans ready from February 1st on. _____

X **OSCAR HABERER**, glowing orange red. _____

X **PAUL GRAMPEL**, (new) Geranium red. _____

X **PEACH BLOSSOM**, rose pink. Pans ready from February 1st on. _____

DOUBLE TULIPS—Continued

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

× **PIETER VERBEEK**, a combination of red, yellow, orange, brown and white. \$ _____

× **QUEEN OF THE PINKS**, clear pink. Pans ready from February 1st on. _____

Use warmed water of about the same temperature as prevails in the forcing houses; avoid chilling the soil, bulbs and pots with cold water, which checks forced growth just as surely as cold air does.

× **RHEINGOLD**, (new) beautiful sulphur yellow sport of Murillo. _____

× **SALMONETTA**, salmon-rose, for pans. Ready from February 1st. _____

SCARLET CARDINAL, glowing scarlet, excellent for pans, bring in December 20th, in bloom January 10th on. _____

× **SCHOONOORD**, pure white. Pans ready from February 1st on. _____

× **TEAROSE**, yellow-orange. Pans ready from February 1st on. _____

TITIAN, red, narrow yellow edges. Pans. Force from January 10th; blooms from February 5th on. Good keeper. _____

Second notice. It has been proven that Tulips destined for early forcing which were buried DEEPLY, come much more even and much easier and earlier than those buried shallow.

TOREADOR, orange. Pans. Start January 5th, flowers from January 25th on. _____

TOURNESOL, red, yellow edges. Pans. Start January 5th, to bloom from January 25th on. _____

× **TRIUMPHATOR**, deep pink. Pans ready from February 1st on. _____

VUURBAAK, scarlet. Fine for late pans. Force slowly from, February 10th, needs 3½ to 4 weeks. Excellent keeper for late. _____

× **WILLEMSOORD**, scarlet red and yellow, large yellow border. _____

NEW DOUBLE LATE MAYFLOWERING TULIPS

All these varieties are excellent for late forcing and good keepers for Easter pans. All have strong stems and are as tall as Darwin Tulip Bartigon.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

ALLEGRO, amaranth red, narrow white edge, for pans and cut-flowers, bring in January 25th, in bloom February 15th. \$ _____

COXA, deep orange red, for cutflowers and pans, bring in January 20th for February 10th blooms. Excellent keeper _____

NEW DOUBLE LATE MAYFLOWERING TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

- EROS (ROCKET)**, beautiful lilac rose, very large flower, start February 10th, in bloom from March 5th on. \$_____
- LIVINGSTONE**, scarlet red, cutflowers and pans, bring in December 25th, in bloom January 25th, excellent for Valentine Day and Easter pans. _____
- MOUNT TACOMA**, Paeony flowered pure white, tall strong stem, good keeper for Easter, bring in January 20th, in bloom February 20th. _____
- PAVO**, carmine red, cutflowers and pans, bring in January 25th, blooms February 20th. _____
- UNCLE TOM**, deep red, excellent for pans and cutflowers, bring in January 15th, in bloom from February 10th on, good keeper, excellent for Easter pans. _____
- VILLE DE PARIS**, deep rosy red, bring in February 15th, in bloom from March 15th on. Good for Easter pans. _____

TRIUMPH TULIPS

All Triumph tulips can be forced into bloom in about 3-4 weeks, and can be brought into the greenhouses about four weeks before the desired flowering date.

They need an *abundance* of tepid water, and if an early flowering date is desired, a temperature of 70-75° F. should be applied.

At all times it is better to force Triumph tulips fast and as soon as the buds start to color, place the flats or pans in a cool house to harden the flowers.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

- ALBERIO**, deep rosy red with narrow yellow edges which only show up after the flower is fully developed. Makes an excellent pan for Valentine's Day or later. \$_____
- The faster we force Tulips, the more necessary to color and harden them off in a cool place, before selling them into trade channels.*
- ANITRA**, beautiful clear pink white base, for pans and cutflowers, bring in January 10th, blooms from February 5th on. _____
- As springtime nears, it will require less and less time to get bulb stock into bloom. The temperature can be dropped and light admitted to prevent too lanky growth.*
- AVIATEUR**, deep red, white feathered edge. Excellent pan Tulip ready from February 10th on and later. Good keeper. _____
- AVIATRICE**, pure white, pans and cutflowers, bring in from January 15th on, ready from February 10th on. _____
- BANDOENG**, deep blood red with golden edge, easy to force, can be had in bloom from January 25th on, excellent keeper for Easter pans. Very striking. _____
- BEATOR**, spectacular salmon rose, excellent for cutflowers and pans, can be brought in the greenhouse January 28th, in bloom from February 10th on. Good keeper for Easter. _____

TRIUMPH TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

BRANDENBURG, deep orange red with orange yellow border, excellent pan tulip, can be had in bloom from February 10th on. Good keeper for Easter pans. Magnificent. \$_____

CORNIFORUS, deep red, flushed carmine, excellent for pans and cutflowers from February 10th on. Splendid keeper for Easter pans. Very strong stems. _____

CRATER, lovely crimson red, for pans, cutflowers, from February 10th on. Good keeper. _____

CROWN IMPERIAL, scarlet red, with yellow edge, good for pans and cutflowers, can be had in bloom from February 5th on. Good keeper for Easter. _____

DENBOLA, deep red, cream edge. Tall. Fine for pans and cutflowers from February 10th on. _____

EDITH EDDY, cerise rose, broadly banded white. Cutflowers and pans from February 1st on. _____

ELIZABETH EVERS, clear rose on white base. Force from January 15th. For all purposes. _____

ELMUS, cherry red, white edge, extra fine variety in pans for Valentine's Day and Easter. _____

ESSEN, deep red with distinct white edge. Excellent for pans and cutflowers from February 10th on and later. Good keeper. _____

GLORY OF NOORDWYK, brilliant rose-pink, fine for pans and cutflowers from February 1st on. Excellent keeper. _____

HELGA JONE, satin-rose. Cutflower from February 20th on. _____

JOHANNA, salmon rose. Fine for pans and cutflowers from February 20th on. _____

Cool storage 55°-60° F. improves the tendency of Tulips to bloom early. If you can't plant them promptly upon receipt, store the bulbs in 55° F., preferably on trays. No draft, of course. In America the violently fluctuating August and September outdoor temperatures RETARD the bulbs, slowing down both root-growth and bud-growth. For wonderful root and bud growth, after boxing or potting, nothing better than a constant 55° F. in a deep shaded trench.

KANSAS, pure white, yellow anthers. Pans and cutflowers from February 10th on and later. Good keeper for Easter trade. _____

KORNIFOROS (see Corniforus)

LORD CARNARVON, rose-pink, creamy white edge, tall. Fine cutflowers and pans from February 10th on and later. Good keeper. _____

MAD. VAN DEN BERG, large salmon-rose, for cutflowers and pans from Valentine's Day on. Excellent keeper. _____

MR. KERBERT, bright rose-pink, with large white base, cutflowers and pans from February 15th on. _____

TRIUMPH TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

NIVEA, large pure white flowers, tall stems, excellent for pans and cutflowers, bring in January 5th, in bloom from January 25th on. \$ _____

NOVA, salmon-pink. Cutflowers and pans from February 15th on. Good keeper. _____

PATRIA, (new) vermillion red, for pans and cutflowers, bring in January 10th, in bloom February 1st, good keeper, pans and cutflowers. _____

PICCADILLY, cerise, silver edge, pans and cutflowers from February 20th on. Excellent keeper for Easter. _____

Roof ventilation in forcing houses has stalled and killed many millions of Tulips which were otherwise well grown. The downward stream of cold air often acts as a big stick swung among the budding Tulips.

PLUVIA D'ORO, deep golden yellow, extra for pans and cutflowers from February 5th on. _____

PRINCESS BEATRICE, (new) orange sport of Alberio, with same forcing habits as Alberio. _____

PRESIDENT VON HINDENBURG, deep red with white edge. Cutflowers and pans from February 5th on. _____

QUEEN OF THE NORTH, rose pink, white base, very large flower, excellent for Easter pans, can be brought in February 10th, in bloom from March 5th on. _____

RED GIANT, clear vermillion red, cutflowers and pans, bring in January 10th, in bloom from February 1st on, good keeper for late pans. _____

RED SIGNAL, red cutflowers and pans, bring in January 20th, in bloom February 5th, good keeper for late. _____

ROSE BEAUTY, pink beauty rose, white base, splendid for pans from February 15th on. Excellent keeper. _____

RYNLAND, amaranth red, broad yellow border, for cutflowers from February 15th on. _____

SAGITTARIUS, white, faintly flushed rose. Can be forced pure white. Extra for cutflowers from February 10th on. Excellent for late. Fine keeper. _____

All bulbs must be unpacked at once upon receipt. They need fresh cool air even more than we do.

SANDRINGHAM, (new) rose pink, white base, for cutflowers and pans, bring in January 15th, in bloom February 10th, good keeper for Easter. _____

SARDONIX, lavender blue, cutflowers from February 20th on, extra, fine keeper. _____

TRIUMPH TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

TELESCOPIUM, deep lavender pink, fine for pans and cutflowers from February 1st on and later. Three weeks forcing time required. Force in darkness for the lovely rose shade, if kept cool and in light, too much magenta. Good keeper. \$ _____

TOSCA, deep garnet edges marked white, cutflowers and pans from February 10th on. _____

URSA MINOR, golden yellow. Pans and cutflowers from February 10th on and later. Good keeper. _____

VIOTTA, deep cherry red, with white border, extra for cutflowers and pans from February 10th on. Splendid keeper. _____

WISCONSIN, rose, large white center, extra fine variety for pans from February 20th on. _____

YOUNG EUROPE, rose pink, cutflowers or pans, bring in January 20th on, ready February 20th on. _____

ZIMMERMAN, clear rose (Rose Luisante color), white base, cutflower only from March 25th on. Excellent keeper for late Easter. _____

Really. It pays to unpack bulbs right away and to open the bags, if nothing else. Let fresh air replace stale and used air. Bulbs breathe. They actually CAN suffocate.

EASTER SUNDAY DATES

1946 _____ April 21

1948 _____ March 28

1947 _____ April 6

1949 _____ April 17

MENDEL TULIPS

Most varieties require only three weeks forcing and can be brought into the greenhouses three weeks before the flowering date, provided they have a good root system. Start in about 70° F. for best results.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

ATHLETE, pure white sport of Weber with same forcing habits. \$ _____

AMIDONETTE, vivid wine red, with pure white margin, cutflowers from February 20th on. _____

BRAHMS, light rose pink on white base. Good for cutflowers and pans from January 25th on. _____

BRIGHTLING, carmine red, shaded salmon, pans and cutflowers from January 25th on. _____

CAPTAIN SMOOLENAARS, vermillion scarlet, extra for cutflowers and pans from February 1st on. _____

CHRISTMAS SURPRISE, rose pink. Pans and cutflowers from January 15th on. _____

MENDEL TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

DELICATE, lilac-rose, cutflowers from February 1st on. \$ _____

EARLY QUEEN, rose pink, early cutflowers, bring in December 20th, in bloom from January 15th on. _____

On Valentine's Day, February 14th, red Tulips planted in small square boxes sell very easily.

FIRST RATE, clear red. Pans and cutflowers from January 25th on. _____

City water, often chlorinated to kill all animal and plant life, can be very harmful in greenhouses. If you must use chlorinated city water, aerate it by letting sprays fall into a tank. Rain water is safest and best, next comes water drawn directly from your own wells.

HANDEL, white, rose edge, cutflowers from February 15th on. _____

HERAUT, deep red, inside orange, cutflowers and pans, bring in January 5th, in bloom January 30th. _____

HER GRACE, at present the best pink Mendel Tulip in the market, beautiful rose pink, early, for the cutflowers and pans, bring in December 20th, in bloom January 15th, good keeper. _____

HILLEGARDA, bright vermillion scarlet, excellent scarlet variety for forcing the early part of January. Can be used for cutflowers and pans, to be in bloom from January 15th up to February 15th. _____

IMPERATOR, carmine red, cutflowers and pans from January 25th on. _____

JOHN GAY, clear orange, cutflowers and pans, bring in December 5th, ready December 25th on. _____

KING OF THE REDS, deep red, pans and cutflowers from February 1st on. _____

Begin forcing Mendels in 70°-74° F. When bud is up, drop temperature 5° F., to get sturdy plants and better colors. Good color depends on time. The faster we force (higher temperature) the paler the colors. Temperature should be constant, not subject to sudden changes. When flowerbuds show color, drop temperature another 5° F. INCREASE of temperature at the later stages, is harmful. No direct sun at any time.

KRELAGE'S TRIUMPH, glowing red. Pans and cutflowers from January 25th on. _____

LIBERTY, soft red. Extra for pans and cutflowers from January 30th on. _____

LOCARNO, orange-red. Pans and cutflowers from February 10th on. _____

MRS. E. H. KRELAGE, pure rose-pink. Cutflowers only, from January 15th to February 15th. Not good for later. _____

NANSEN, deep scarlet. Cutflowers and pans from February 1st on. One of the very best Mendels in the moderate price class. _____

PAPAVER, bright scarlet red for cutflowers, bring in January 1st, in bloom January 25th. _____

MENDEL TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

PINK GEM, bright pink, pans and cutflowers from January 15th on. \$ _____

PINK GLORY, luminous rose on white base, extra pink variety for cutflowers from January 20th on, strong stem. _____

PROF. ZEEMAN, orange-red. Fine for pans and cutflowers from February 1st on. _____

QUEEN AUGUSTA, lilac pink, early cutflowers and pans, bring in January 1st, in bloom from January 25th on. _____

ROSE MARIE, pink, pure white base, bring in December 25th, in bloom January 15th, good for cutflowers and pans. _____

SCARLET ADMIRAL, deep vermillion red. Fine for pans and cutflowers, rather tall. From February 10th on. Fine strong stems. Before potting the bulbs, peel off the husks, which insures perfect root action and easy forcing. _____

If you can, use warmed water of about the same temperature as prevails in the forcing houses; avoid chilling the soil, bulbs and pots with cold water, which checks forced growth just as surely as cold air does.

SCARLET WONDER, scarlet red, fine for cutflowers from January 25th on. _____

SHACKLETON, pure white, cutflowers and pans, bring in from January 5th on, ready in three weeks. _____

SONJA, orange-rose, for cutflowers from January 25th on. _____

SULTANE, carmine red, for cutflowers and pans from February 1st on. _____

SUPERBA, beautiful scarlet for cutflowers and pans, bring in December 15th, in bloom from January 20th on. _____

THE ROSE, vivid old rose, tall. Pans and cutflowers from February 10th on. _____

VAN DER EERDEN, glowing scarlet, one of the best scarlet Mendels today, extra for cutflowers and pans, from January 25th on. _____

VERA, soft pink, cutflowers, February 5th on. _____

WEBER, light pink with large white base. Cutflowers only from February 1st on. _____

WHITE SAIL, in bud cream, turning pure white, early cutflowers and pans, bring in January 5th, in bloom from January 25th on. _____

ZENITH, satin rose, tall. Cutflowers and pans from February 10th on. _____

ZENOBER, fine Cochineal red, beautiful deep black base inside. Tall. Pans and cutflowers from February 10th on. _____

ZIDORION, dark red, pans and cutflowers from February 10th on. _____

We aim to put two distinct labels on our bulbs; a small paper label which truthfully tells the name of the variety, and a large invisible label, namely, the stamp of quality and of meticulous care.

BREEDER TULIPS

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

- ALICE KEITH**, orange-red, with bronze edges. Extra for cut-flowers from February 25th on. Start forcing January 25th. \$ _____
- BACCHUS**, plum purple, cutflower, cold frame. _____
- BRONZE QUEEN**, buff. Cutflower. Start forcing January 25th, blooms from March 1st on. Fine cold frame variety. _____
- DILLENBURG**, orange red, extra for cutflowers in cloth house or cold frame, tall variety. _____
- FAIRY (PANORAMA)**, terra-cotta and bronze, cutflower. Force from January 25th on. Takes 4 to 5 weeks. Very nice for pans. _____
- GOLDEN BRONZE**, true golden bronze, cloth house or cold frame, cutflowers. _____
- INDIAN CHIEF**, large flower and tall stem, coppery red, flushed purple, excellent for cold frames. _____
- LOUIS XIV**, bronze. Cutflowers, cold frame. _____
- Darwin and Breeder Tulips in pans, intended for an April Easter, had best be placed about February 8th into 45° F. in full light, for four weeks, then in 55° F. for another four weeks, to be colored up and finished in 40° F. around April 5th to 10th.*
- TANTALUS**, for cold frames, lilac on buff yellow, large flower, tall stem. _____
- VELVET KING**, violet. Cutflower for cold frame. _____
- Rainwater is a help, chlorinated city water is a hindrance.*

DARWIN TULIPS

The early forcing varieties of Darwins respond best to 70° F.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

- AFTERGLOW**, rosy-orange, wonderful color for cutting from cold frames, not good for forcing. \$ _____
- ALLARD PIERSON**, deep maroon red. Cutflowers and pans. Start forcing December 20th, flowers from January 20th on. _____
- ALL BRIGHT**, (Bloodstone) new clean scarlet sport of Bartigon, same forcing habits as Bartigon. _____
- BARTIGON**, red, pans and cutflowers. Start forcing January 15th, blooms from February 20th on and later. _____
- BARTIGON DOUBLE**, double form of Bartigon, same forcing habits. _____
- BARTIGON MAXIMUS**, the coming red tulip for Easter pans. Bartigon habits. _____

Shallow planting is often a cause of failure with Tulips. On light land, there should be about five inches of soil above the tops of the bulbs. If the ground is heavy, a depth of three to four inches will be sufficient. The bulbs may stand 6 inches apart.

DARWIN TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

BLUE AIMABLE, violet blue. Cold frame. \$ _____

Very important. If you use a storage room or cellar for rooting bulb stock, look out for a fast growing mould on the flats or pans. It is a sure proof of poor ventilation; few storage places have sufficient air drainage, especially near the floor.

BOLIDE, clear vermillion scarlet sport of Bartigon, same forcing habits as Bartigon. _____

CAMPFIRE, blood-red sport of Bartigon, same habits. _____

For stiffening Tulips or keeping stems stiff and straight, add 12 gram calcium nitrate to 1 quart water.

After standing the cut Tulips in this solution for a few hours, you can take the flowers out and handle as ordinary stock.

CHAMPION, bright carmine, sport of Bartigon. Same habits. _____

CHARLES NEEDHAM, very large flower, tall stem, vermillion red, excellent for late cutflowers, bring in February 15th, in bloom from March 20th on, excellent keeper. _____

CITY OF HAARLEM, vermillion red, cutflowers only. Force from January 10th on to bloom from February 15th. _____

CLARA BUTT, salmon-rose, for cold frames. _____

Forcers who aim to profit by being first or by hitting certain holidays should be doubly cautious. Bulbs do not observe humanly fixed dates. They obey impulses received from the weather which prevailed from February to August of the previous year. Try out a few flats first before you risk a thousand.

COPLAND'S PURPLE, beautiful clear purple sport of Wm. Copland, same forcing habits as Wm. Copland. _____

COPLAND'S RIVAL, light pink sport of Rose Copland with same forcing habits. _____

DEMETER, early deep violet blue Darwin variety for pans and cutflowers, bring in December 20th, in bloom January 20th. _____

ECLIPSE, very large blood red, tall stem, excellent for late cutflowers, bring in February 25th, in bloom from March 25th on. _____

FARNCOMBE SANDERS, tall, red, cold frames. _____

FAUST, purple maroon. Begin forcing February 1st, ready to cut from March 1st on. _____

AGAIN. Roof ventilation in forcing houses has stalled and killed many millions of Tulips which were otherwise well grown. The downward stream of cold air often acts as a big stick swung among the budding Tulips.

FEUERZAUBER, see Magic Fire. _____

FLEUROP, clear rose, sport of Bartigon, same habits. _____

FRANS HALS, violet blue, pans and cutflowers. Start January 1st; flowers from February 10th on. _____

GIANT, blue violet, cutflowers from February 15th on, if started on the bench January 10th. _____

DARWIN TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

GOLDEN AGE, dark yellow with light orange overcast, pans and cutflowers, bring in February 5th, in bloom from March 10th on. \$ _____

HILDEBRAND, scarlet red, sport of Bartigon. _____

INSURPASSABLE, orchid lavender, cutflowers and pans, bring in January 5th, blooms February 1st. _____

KING HAROLD, deep maroon red. Start forcing February 10th. Ready about March 10th. Excellent for cold frames. _____

Darwin Tulips are very suitable for growing under so called "cold glass". The bulbs are planted in beds in the open field, and the frames are built over the beds later. The flowers can be cut according to necessity, and have the appearance of greenhouse grown stock. It seems to us that this reasonable way of growing Darwin Tulips should be more generally employed.

LA FRANCE, bright rose pink, cutflowers bring in January 20th, blooms February 25th. _____

LA SALLE, pure white, early, tall. Start forcing December 25th, ready from February 1st on. _____

MAGIC FIRE, (Feuerzauber) deep red Bartigon sport, same qualities as Bartigon. _____

MRS. KRELAGE, rose-pink. Excellent for cold frames. _____

Quality considered, our bulbs cost less than the average. We have many customers on our books who have given us their Tulip orders, AT OPEN PRICES, for fifteen years in succession, without any question or complaint during all that time. You can depend entirely upon our PAINSTAKING SERVICE and fairness.

MR. VAN ZYL, beautiful soft rose, broad white margin, large flower, excellent cutflower for late forcing and cold frames. _____

NIPHETOS, large flower, tall stem, inside light yellow, outside cream, excellent for cutflowers, bring in February 25th, in bloom from March 25th on. _____

Some English forcers use bulb flats that drain in the middle of the bottom of the flat.

PAUL RICHTER, (new) deep glowing red, for cutflowers and pans, bring in January 1st, blooms from January 25th on, good keeper. _____

PH. DE COMMINES, velvet purple maroon, tall. Force from February 1st to be ready for cutting March 1st. _____

PHILIP SNOWDEN, best dark rose, sport of Bartigon. _____

PRESIDENT TAFT, wax red, pans and cutflowers, February 25th on. Can be forced from January 25th on. _____

PRIDE OF HAARLEM, old rose, tall, cold frames. _____

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, rose-pink, cutflowers only. Begin January 10th, flowering from February 15th on. _____

All JANUARY forcing of Tulips must be done in semi-darkness at 70° F. for 7 to 10 days, dropping 65° F. when buds are well up. Makes for sturdy plants and good color. Absolutely no sunlight at any time. It is astounding how many florists forget about the sun's interference in greenhouse forcing.

DARWIN TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

PROF. RAUWENHOFF, cherry red, cutflowers only. Force from January 15th on, to bloom from February 20th. _____

PRUNUS, clear pink, sport of Bartigon. _____

REINE DE NAPLES, beautiful cherry red with scarlet glow, big white base, pans and cutflowers, bring in February 1st, in bloom from March 1st on. _____

REV. EWBANK, lavender, cold frames. _____

ROSE COPLAND, deep rose, cutflowers and pans from January 20th on. Handle exactly the same as Wm. Copland. No difference, except in the tint of the flowers. _____

The war did not change much in the floral realm. Expertly grown Tulips are in just as good demand as ever.

SCARLET LEADER, true scarlet, large flower tall stem, excellent cutflower from March 1st on. Bring in 4 weeks earlier. _____

SCARLET WM. PITT, (new) a clean scarlet sport of Wm. Pitt, at present one of the very best bright scarlet tulips for forcing, same forcing habits as the common Wm. Pitt. _____

THE BISHOP, pure violet, extra for pans and cutflowers from February 25th on. Excellent keeper for late. Start forcing after January 25th only. _____

THE GENERAL, (new) tall stemmed sport of Bartigon deep red, same forcing habits as Bartigon. _____

TINDAL, deep scarlet sport of Bartigon, same forcing habits. _____

UTOPIA, deep rosy red, cutflowers and pans, bring in January 5th, in bloom February 1st, excellent for Valentine's Day and Easter pans, good keeper. _____

Use warmed water of about the same temperature as prevails in the forcing houses; avoid chilling the soil, bulbs and pots with cold water, which checks forced growth just as surely as cold air does.

VENUS, rose, tall, huge. Start forcing February 1st. Blooms ready March 5th. _____

VICTOIRE D'OLIVEIRA, deep blood-red. Start January 1st. Can be had in bloom from February 10th on. Cutflowers and pans. _____

WM. COPLAND, lavender, pans and cutflowers. Start December 20th; blooms from January 20th on. _____

For earliest forcing, the Holland forcers use a system of pre-cooling and double cooling the bulbs. They flower Darwin Allard Pierson for December 1st, Wm. Copland December 15th.

WM. PITT, red, pans and cutflowers. Start January 1st; blooms from February 10th on. _____

There is no tulip so useful as Wm. Pitt. French grown and specially prepared Pitts appear on the market from January 4th on, and the variety easily holds its leadership until the end of February.

DARWIN TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

YELLOW FAVORITE, (new) light yellow, large flower on tall stem, cutflower, for late forcing and cold frames. \$ _____

Planting Darwin Tulips in shallow flats is unwise, but setting the bulbs so deep, that the tips are invisible, is the HEIGHT OF FOLLY. Some florists who know better, do not watch their help on this point. Very often the bulbs stand on less than ½ inch of soil. Set your Tulip bulbs ¾ ABOVE the soil in the flats. Cover with a thin layer of ashes, then a layer of soil. Tulips rooted like that, can stand a day's neglect or uneven watering later on in the greenhouse, for the roots have hold of a good ball of dirt. They force more easily and earlier for the warm air of the greenhouse plays directly on the bulbs. Try it and compare results with your old method.

ZWANENBURG, pure white, dark anthers, tall. Cutflowers only from March 1st on. Start forcing February 1st. _____

MAYFLOWERING TULIPS

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

ADVANCE, fiery red, extra large cutflower from March 1st on, extra for late keeping. Start forcing February 1st. \$ _____

ALABASTER, pure white clear yellow center, ivory stamen, excellent for cutflowers and pans. Bring in January 15th, ready from February 15th on. _____

ALBINO, pure white, ivory stamen, without a peer for pans and cutflowers. Begin forcing January 15th; blooms from February 15th on and later, fine for Easter pans. Remove side shoots early. _____

AMERICAN FLAG, dark red, pure white broad lines cut sharply across the large petals forming a gay and intricate design, bring in February 20th for cutflowers from March 25th on. _____

ARETHUSA, clear yellow, large flower, tall stem, excellent for cold frames. _____

ARGO, yellow mottled red, late, cutflowers and pans. Also fine for cold frames. _____

BELLE JAUNE, clear yellow, large flower, tall stem, excellent cold frame variety. _____

CARRARA, pure white, yellow anthers, cutflowers and pans. Start February 1st; blooms from March 1st on. Easter variety. _____

CORDELL HULL, red; with distinct broad red stripes. Excellent for pans from February 25th on and for late. Forces like Bartigon. _____

DIDO, orange scarlet, tall, excellent cutflower, late. Force slowly from February 15th on. Also fine for cold frames. _____

MAYFLOWERING TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

G. W. LEAK, vermillion scarlet, cloth house or cold frame, cutflowers. \$ _____

GOLDEN HARVEST, brilliant buttercup yellow, large flower, yellow pollen, strong stem; bring in January 5th for February 10th cutflowers and pans. We expect it will be as widely used for forcing as Wm. Pitt. _____

INGLESCOMBE YELLOW, yellow cutflower. Start February 1st. Blooms from February 25th on and later. Good for cold frames. _____

JEANNE DESOR, deep yellow, edged scarlet. Extra for cold frames. _____

MARJORIE BOWEN, soft rose with apricot edge, large flower, tall stem, excellent for cold frames. _____

MARSHALL HAIG, pure scarlet red, large flowers, tall stem. Cold frames. _____

MOONLIGHT, light yellow, cutflowers only. Should be forced with plenty of space and air. February 20th on and later. Start February 1st. _____

MOTHER'S DAY, large pale yellow, for late forcing, cloth house or cold frame, cutflowers. _____

MRS. JOHN T. SCHEEPERS, golden yellow, large flower, tall stem, cutflowers, bring in February 15th, ready March 15th, excellent for late work only. _____

MRS. MOON, deep yellow. Cutflowers only, for cold frames. _____
Are your cold frames well drained? Are they soggy in a wet Spring?

A WAY TO KEEP CUT FLOWERS FRESH

From the Scientific American we learn that two eyedropperfuls of sulfurous acid (not sulphuric acid) added to each pint of water encourages buds to continue growing and leaves and stems to remain greener, and permits the flower itself to retain its freshness—in some cases days after it would normally cease to be attractive.

This sulfurous treatment is not regarded as a foolproof method of preserving flowers, but it has been found more effective than the hot water, aspirin, or other methods now used.

All flowers given the solution should be watched and if the stems indicate they are being burned, less acid should be used. For the more delicately stemmed flowers, one eyedropper (one cubic centimeter) of acid per pint of water is plenty.

Sulfurous acid can be bought at almost any drug store.

When you discover a Parrot (fringed) form among your Darwin Tulips, please send us the flower and the bulb. We will gladly send you more than its value, in return. We are deeply interested in odd forms of Tulips.

Our mission is to scatter beauty, and with it good will and kindly thought that will help to make the world akin.

MAYFLOWERING TULIPS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

OSSI OSWALDA, cream white flushed pink, passing into deep rose, extra for cold frame. \$ _____

PRESIDENT HOOVER, orange red, yellow base, large flower on tall stem, cold frames, extra keeper. _____

ROSABELLA, apple-blossom pink, cutflower only. Start February 15th, blooms from March 10th on. Extra cold frame variety. _____

VAN WAVEREN'S GLORY, brilliant rose with lighter edge, cream white base, very large flowers on tall stem, excellent for late cutflowers and cold frames. _____

VESTA, tall white, for cloth house or cold frame, cutflowers. _____

WALL STREET, golden yellow, bring in January 15th for February 25th. Cutflowers. _____

WHITE CITY, new, pure white, large flower, tall stem, extra for cold frame, best white cold frame tulip on the market. _____

YELLOW EMPEROR, deep golden yellow, cutflowers only, bring in February 15th, ready from March 15th on. _____

Bulb flats buried in shallow trenches need watering; that is frequently forgotten because they are out of sight. It is a great error to let bulb stock approach dryness. Better bury them deeply.

PARROT TULIPS

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

BLUE PARROT, sport of Darwin Blue Aimable, gorgeous, same habits. \$ _____

FANTASY, salmon pink and green, sport of Clara Butt. Start February 10th to bloom from March 10th on. Needs cold forcing and ample space. Fine pans are shown annually at the New York Flower Show on March 17th. Also used for cutting, and particularly from cold frames. _____

RED CHAMPION, coceneal, red sport of Bartigon, extra, same habits. _____

THERESE, cherry scarlet, sport of Farncombe Sanders, extra fine variety, same habit. _____

VIOLET QUEEN, violet blue sport of Darwin Opal Queen, extra. _____

BOTANICAL TULIPS

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

CLUSIANA, white, cherry-red outside. Must be forced cool and needs plenty spacing for so small a bulb. Start forcing February 10th to bloom March 10th. Very dainty. \$ _____

A splendid collection of 107 price or showcards, picturing current popular varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, etc., in their true colors, can be had from us at \$3.50 per collection, postpaid. Invaluable for window display and for price-cards on baskets of dry bulbs in the store. The best sales help ever thought of. Size of cards 7 x 5½ inches.

FOR THE SPECIALIST

Tall stemmed tulips for early forcing. Western grown, precooled.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

ALBINO, pure white, bring in December 5th, ready by Xmas
or January 1st. \$ _____

ALLARD PIERSON, deep red, bring in December 5th, in
bloom from Xmas on. _____

BARTIGON, red, bring in December 15th, ready January 15th. _____

CARRARA, pure white, bring in December 10th, ready from
January 15th on. _____

PRINCESS ELIZABETH, pink, bring in January 5th, ready
February 1st. _____

ROSE COPLAND, bring in December 5th, in bloom from
Xmas or January 1st on. _____

WILLIAM PITT, red, bring in December 5th, in bloom Janu-
ary 1st. _____

One Chicago forcer brings these tulips in the market, annually, from
December 15th on, in excellent quality.

*All varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus mentioned in this list
are also very suitable and attractive for garden plantings.*

EDIBLE BULBS

*Few people realize that many of the bulbs we deal in are edible.
We can advise you for a special delicacy to try some Camassias,
Lilium Auratum in season, Crocus pastry and Tulip coffee.*

CROCUS

Pot them up October 1st to 30th. Bulbs can be set one against the
other, barely under the surface of the soil. 55° F., or as cool as possible,
is the best rooting temperature until January 5th-15th. A few sharp
freezes in a cold frame seem to benefit their early flowering. Bring into
a cold, sunny house about January 5th-15th, when the pips are about 1½
inches long. Forcing temperature should never go above 60° F., 57° is
better. They bloom in 3 weeks.

Crocus may be grown in water in very shallow dishes, the bulbs being
held in place by a few pebbles. Never expose these dishes to over 55°
F. until they bloom, or failure follows.

Crocus look very well in small wooden boxes, 3" wide by 6" long, 2½"
deep. Also in fancy dishes and small shallow pans. A very profitable
and interesting item.

BLUE and PURPLE VARIETIES

F. O. B.	TOPSIZE, Per 1,000
JUBILEE, brilliant blue, extra.	\$
JULIA CULP, large purple blue.
PURPUREA GRANDIFLORA, extra large purple.
QUEEN OF THE BLUES, light blue.
REMEMBRANCE, clear dark blue, extra.

WHITE VARIETIES

BLIZZARD, large pure white.	.....
SNOWSTORM, extra, pure white.	.....

STRIPED VARIETIES

MIKADO, lilac blue with deep mauve stripes, very effective.	.....
PRINCESS LOUISE, deep purple with light stripes.	.....
STRIPED BEAUTY, broad purple lines on white ground.

YELLOW VARIETIES

GOLDEN YELLOW, deep yellow.
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MUSCARI

Can be brought in the greenhouse about January 15th, moderate temperature, and can be had in bloom from February 15th on. Fine for cutflowers, small boxes, or small pans.

F. O. B.	TOPSIZE Per 1,000
ALBA, pure white.	\$
ARMENIACUM, deep cobalt blue, large flower.

HOUSE plants react better to watering that is done in the morning on a rising temperature. The water should be as warm as room temperature. That is sensible advice for all greenhouse watering too.

SCILLA CAMPANULATA

Can be brought into the greenhouse, moderate temperature, about January 15th, and can be had in bloom from February 25th on. Need about 5-6 weeks forcing.

F. O. B.	TOPSIZE Per 1,000
ALBA MAXIMA, pure white, same habits for forcing and flowers at the same time as Blue Queen.	\$
BLUE GIANT, very large flower of deep delft blue, large bells, one of the best today.
BLUE QUEEN, sky blue, very fine for cutflowers, can be had in bloom from February 25th on.

SCILLA CAMPANULATA—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per, 1,000

EXCELSIOR, deep blue, large bells, extra. \$ _____

GRAND MAITRE, blue, tall. _____

LINNAEUS, large pure rose extra. _____

QUEEN OF THE PINKS, deep rose, large blooms, one of the best. _____

ROSE QUEEN, fine rose pink, tall. _____

WHITE TRIUMPHATOR, the very best pure white, tall large flower. _____

Quality considered, our bulbs cost less than the average. We have many customers on our books who have given us their orders, at open prices, for fifteen years in succession, without any question or complaint during all that time. You can depend entirely upon our painstaking service and fairness.

SCILLA SIBIRICA SPRING BEAUTY, large form of Scilla Sibirica, delft blue, extra for small cutflowers or pans. _____

ROOTONE for BULBS

We highly recommend the use of Rootone for dusting various kinds of bulbs previous to planting. Carefully conducted experiments have shown most encouraging results as expressed by more vigorous growth, more flowers, and larger flowers.

RE DAFFODIL POISONING

From F. R. Williams, manager of the Cleveland Cut Flower Co., Cleveland, Ohio, we have received some further information re Daffodil poisoning. Mr. Williams advises us that one of their growers, a large producer of Daffodils, at different times, has had his arms and hands poisoned when cutting these flowers. This grower gained almost instant relief through using a solution of one bichloride tablet to a pint of water, applying this to his hands whenever that itchy feeling started.

Charles Rapp, florist and landscape gardener, Melrose Highlands, Mass., sends several formulas for relief of poisoning:

1. Scrub hands with soap and water as hot as possible, after handling Daffodils and Primula Obconica.
2. Carbolated vaseline 3 per cent, rubbed on the hands will stop itching and help to check the poisoning.
3. Wash hands and affected parts in solution of water and permanganate of potash (the color of grape juice) one to two teaspoonfuls to one gallon of water—If skin is broken from scratching, use Parke-Davis Emollentine.

These formulas will also check Ivy and Sumach poisoning.

From a gardener present at the New York Show we learned that druggists stock ferrous (or ferris) chloride and glycerine tablets which are taken internally, these immunizing one from plant poisoning. We were assured that all CCC workers were kept free of plant poisoning by this treatment, but we have not received confirmation of this statement.

WESTERN GROWN NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS

FOR EARLY FORCING AND SUITABLE FOR PRECOOLING

For very early forcing we can recommend the precooling of American grown Daffodils. We find that for that purpose the best varieties are: King Alfred, Laurens Koster, Helios Inc., Actea, The First, Twink, Fortune, Geranium, La Fiancée, Golden Harvest.

Many very late varieties also respond excellently to precooling. *Croesus* normally blooms in greenhouses about March 1st, but it can be made to bloom January 10th. *Victoria* has even been bloomed at Thanksgiving, when we do not need any Daffodils. The possibilities of the precooling of dormant or inactive bulbs, have not all been appraised. Upon request we will precool any variety in our own precooling plant, at \$10.00 per 1,000 big bulbs.

Box or pot the precooled bulbs immediately upon receipt. Keep these bulbs cool, say at a temperature of 55° F. at all times whether unplanted or planted as a few days of warm October temperature is enough to counteract the earliness caused by precooling. They will root very rapidly in 55° F., and the earliest varieties will be found ready to force about December 1st to 8th. The flowers from precooled bulbs are often a little smaller than from untreated stock. This can be remedied by watching the hardening off carefully.

WESTERN GROWN KING ALFRED, The Leader

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

Motherbulbs, Jumbo size \$ _____

This is the crème de la crème of K.A.

Regular No. I, Doublenosed _____

" No. II, " _____

OTHER FINE TRUMPET VARIETIES

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

AEROLITE, perfect proportions, extra for pans and cutflowers,
bring in December 20th, needs about three to four weeks. \$ _____

GOLDEN HARVEST, a veritable giant, deep golden yellow,
larger than King Alfred, bring in December 10th, ready in
about three to four weeks. _____

KING ALFRED, golden yellow, bring in December 15th, takes
about three to four weeks. Precooled bulbs can be made
to bloom for Xmas. _____

OLYMPIA, large yellow, bring in January 5th, in bloom in
four weeks. _____

SPRING GLORY, fine bicolor, bring in January 5th, needs
about 3-4 weeks. _____

WESTERN NARCISSUS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

- TRESSERVE**, large yellow, start January 1st, ready from January 20th on. \$ _____
- VAN WAVEREN'S GIANT**, magnificent bicolor, start January 2nd, needs about four weeks. _____
- VICTORIA**, bicolor, extra good for pans, start forcing from January 5th on, needs about four weeks. _____
- THE FIRST**, early yellow Trumpet, bring in December 5th, needs three weeks. _____

INCOMPS, BARRII, LEEDSII, POETICUS and POETAZ VARIETIES

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

- ACTEA**, (Poeticus), the largest Poeticus today, purest white scarlet rimmed eye, excellent for cutflowers, bring in January 10th, needs about three weeks. \$ _____
- CARLTON**, (Inc.), freeflowering, deep yellow large flower, excellent substance, bring in December 15th, ready in three to four weeks. _____
- CHEERFULNESS**, double Poetaz, bring in January 20th, needs about four weeks. _____
- DIANA KASNER**, Barrii, white perianth, yellow cup with blood-red edge, bring in January 10th, ready in three weeks. _____
- FIRETAIL**, Barrii, snow white crimson red cup, long stems, bring in January 30th, ready in about three weeks. _____
- FORTUNE**, giant Inc., deep yellow perianth, orange red trumpet, very early excellent substance, bring in December 5th, ready about Xmas. _____
- GERANIUM**, Poetaz, large pure white flowers, orange red cup, bring in December 20th, needs about three weeks. _____
- HALVOSE**, Poetaz, perianth primrose, cup deep orange, extra for pans and cutflowers, bring in January 5th, ready in about three weeks. _____
- HELIOS**, Incomp., large yellow, orange yellow cup, bring in December 20th, needs three weeks. _____
- HORACE**, Poeticus, easy forcer, bring in January 10th, needs about 3 weeks. _____
- LADY MOORE**, Barrii, early easy forcer, white red cup, bring in January 1st, needs 2½ weeks. _____
- LA FIANCEE**, Poetaz, white orange yellow cup, bring in January 1st, ready in 3 weeks. _____
- LAURENS KOSTER**, Poetaz, white orange yellow cup, bring in January 1st, ready in 2½ weeks. _____

WESTERN NARCISSUS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

MARION CRAN, Incomp., yellow perianth, deep orange cup, bring in January 10th, ready in about three weeks. \$ _____

MRS. BARCLAY, Barrii, cream white perianth, large flat yellow cup with broad scarlet edge, excellent for cut-flowers, bring in January 15th, needs three weeks. _____

ORNATUS MAXIMUS, poeticus, bring in January 5th, ready in three weeks. _____

SCARLET ELEGANCE, giant Incomp., one of the best, deep yellow perianth, broad scarlet cup, extra for cutflowers, bring in December 25th, needs about 3 weeks. _____

THALIA, orchid flowering, three to four white flowers on a stem, fine for pans and cutflowers, bring in first week of January, ready in about 3 weeks. _____

TUNIS, giant Leedsii, pure white, large cream trumpet with copper gold edge, bring in January 5th, ready in 3 weeks. _____

DOUBLE VARIETIES

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

INDIAN CHIEF, sulphur and dark orange, nice for pans, bring in January 20th, needs four weeks. \$ _____

INSULINDE, pale yellow inside vivid scarlet excellent for pans, bring in January 20th, needs four weeks. _____

IRENE COPELAND, very double, pure white flower, pans and cutflowers, bring in from January 20th, needs about four weeks. _____

TWINK, primrose and strong orange, fine for pots and cut-flowers, start about first week of January, ready in about 3 weeks. _____

VALENCIA, orange yellow, deep bright orange scarlet, very large flower, excellent for pans, bring in January 20th, ready in four weeks. _____

VON SION, yellow, full double, excellent for pans, start January 8th, ready in about four weeks. _____

HOLLAND GROWN NARCISSUS or DAFFODILS

FORCING VARIETIES TRUMPETS

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

AEOLUS, most exquisite. Snow-white and yellow; largest bi-color in existence; force from January 15th on. Needs 3 weeks. \$ _____

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, bright yellow trumpet, large, good forcer, needs four weeks from January 15th on. _____

DUTCH TRUMPET NARCISSUS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

CUMBERLAND, golden yellow, large, very early, bring in from December 15th on, in bloom January 15th. \$_____

DAWSON CITY, golden yellow, fine substance. Needs five weeks from January 15th. _____

DECENCY, uniform yellow, good forcer, needs four weeks from January 20th on. _____

EMPEROR, yellow, needs 4 weeks from January 20th on. _____

ERNA RUBENSTEIN, deep yellow, large flower, good forcer, bring in January 20th, needs four weeks. _____

FORERUNNER, earliest of all yellow trumpets, bring in December 10th, in bloom January 1st. _____

GLORY OF SASSENHEIM, bicolor, can be in bloom in 4 weeks from January 15th on. _____

GOLDEN SPUR, yellow, very freeflowering, can be started December 1st, blooms from January 1st on. _____

GOLDEN RAY, deep yellow trumpet, needs four weeks from January 10th on. _____

GODOLPHIN, yellow perianth deep yellow trumpet, large flowers, bring in December 25th, in bloom January 25th. _____

GOLDEN HARVEST, giant trumpet deep yellow, larger than King Alfred, bring in December 24th, bloom in January 20th. _____

GOLDEN SUNRISE, large deep gold-yellow trumpet, bring in December 25th, in bloom January 20th. _____

GRAND MAITRE, large, deep yellow, extra forcer, bring in from January 15th on, needs four weeks. _____

INSURPASSABLE, giant deep golden yellow trumpet, excellent substance, bring in January 10th, to bloom takes 3½ weeks. _____

JOHN FARQUHAR, huge new bicolor, start January 15th, ready about February 15th. _____

KING ALFRED, golden yellow, force Holland bulbs from January 5th on, generally takes four weeks. _____

LOUIS BOUWMEESTER, large deep yellow trumpet, bring in December 25th, needs four weeks. _____

MAGNIFICENCE, large deep yellow trumpet, very early easy forcer, bring in December 5th, needs 3½ weeks. _____

MRS. E. H. KRELAGE, snow-white perianth, silvery trumpet, start forcing January 15th, ready February 15th. _____

MUSIC HALL, extra bicolor, early, bring in from January 10th on, needs four weeks. _____

DUTCH TRUMPET NARCISSUS—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

OLIVER CROMWELL, early bicolor. Bring in January 5th to bloom February 5th. \$ _____

Only large, fine bulbs are selected for forcing. We feel safe to say that no better stock is sent out by anyone.

OLYMPIA, large yellow, fine for late, start forcing January 20th, blooms from February 20th on. _____

PLUVIA D'ORO, large golden yellow trumpet with deep yellow perianth, start about January 20th, ready in about 3 weeks. _____

PRESIDENT LEBRUN, large bicolor trumpet, excellent substance, bring in January 15th, in bloom February 10th. _____

PRIDE OF HILLEGOM, large bright yellow trumpet, with primrose perianth. Start January 15th, blooms February 15th. _____

PRINCE OF WALES, soft yellow perianth, brilliant yellow trumpet. Force from January 15th. Four weeks. _____

QUEEN EMMA, very large golden yellow, extra, bring in January 15th, needs four weeks. _____

QUEEN OF BICOLORS, large Bicolor trumpet, pure white perianth, deep yellow trumpet, bring in January 10th, needs four weeks. _____

REMBRANDT, large giant deep golden yellow trumpet, one of the best today—bring in December 20th, in bloom January 15th. _____

ROBERT SYDENHAM, giant yellow. Begin forcing January 15th, ready February 15th. Show variety. _____

The forcing and the early flowering of Daffodils is greatly benefited by early planting, preferably immediately upon receipt. Plant Poeticus types first, next medium crowns, next earliest trumpet varieties. If only trumpets are handled, plant the early forcers first. Daffodils root very poorly in dry or warm soil.

ROBINHOOD, deep orange yellow trumpet, lighter perianth, early forcer, bring in January 10th, needs four weeks. _____

ROXANE, large refined cream white trumpet, pure white perianth, needs four weeks from January 20th on. _____

SIR HENRY DETERDING, very large bicolor, very free flowering, pure white, deep yellow trumpet, excellent substance, bring in January 10th, in bloom February 10th. _____

SPRING GLORY, fine bicolor, force from January 15th, needs about 4 weeks. _____

THE FIRST, very early yellow trumpet, bring in December 15th, in bloom January 10th. _____

DUTCH TRUMPET NARCISSUS—Continued.

	F. O. B.....	TOPSIZE Per 1,000
TRESSERVE , large yellow, easy forcer, start January 15th, ready February 6th.		\$.....
VAN WAVEREN'S GIANT , magnificent and reliable bicolor when forced, start January 15th, ready for cut about February 15th.	
VICTORIA , bicolor, extra good for pans, start forcing from January 20th on, needs about 4 weeks.	
WAGNER'S RHEINGOLD , large golden yellow frilled trumpet, bring in January 10th, in bloom February 5th.	
WHISTLER , enormous, perianth very flat, huge, soft yellow, trumpet bold brilliant yellow. Start forcing from January 20th on, to bloom from February 20th on.	
WM. THE SILENT , newest and largest golden yellow trumpet today, bring in January 10th, needs three to four weeks.	
YOUTH , large clear yellow trumpet. Excellent variety for pans, bring in January 10th, in bloom February 5th, fine for Easter pans.	

All varieties of Hyacinths, Tulips and Narcissus mentioned in this list are also very suitable and attractive for garden plantings.

INCOMPS, BARRII, LEEDSII, POETICUS and POETAZ VARIETIES

Recommended for cutting and for small pans. Good for cutflower boxes, for corsages and table decorations.

	F. O. B.....	TOPSIZE Per 1,000
ACTEA , (Poeticus) the largest Poeticus today. Purest white; scarlet rimmed eye. Excellent forcer for cutflowers; can be had in bloom in 3½ weeks, bring in January 15th.		\$.....
ARANJUEZ , Barrii, golden yellow cup with broad scarlet edge, yellow petals, excellent substance, bring in January 15th, in bloom February 20th on.	
BARTIZAN , Inc., deep yellow perianth, large orange cup, excellent substance, good forcer. Bring in January 10th, in bloom February 5th.	
BRIGHTLING , Barrii, large primrose perianth crown heavily frilled and stained bright red, bring in January 25th, needs three to four weeks.	
CARLTON , Inc., large flower, deep yellow, all over, excellent substance, bring in December 30th, in bloom January 30th.	
CHEERFULNESS , double poetaz, almond perfume, force from February 15th, ready from March 15th on.	
CRAFORD , best Poetaz today, pure white, orange crown, many flowers on a stem, strong substance, bring in December 20th, in bloom January 25th. The only one which can be forced easily and early on water glasses and in pebbles.	

DUTCH INCOMPS, BARRII, LEEDSII, POETICUS and POETAZ—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

CRENVER , Poeticus, extra tall, large, bring in from January 20th on, in bloom in 3-4 weeks.	\$ _____
DAISY SCHAEFFER , (Leedsii), the best Leedsii at present, large flowers, excellent substance, pure white, light primrose yellow cup, bring in December 25th, in bloom January 30th.	_____
DAMSON , Inc., large dark crimson cup, cream white perianth, bring in from January 20th on, needs about 3-4 weeks.	_____
DEANNA DURBIN , Inc., very large flower, creme petals, large orange crown, excellent substance, bring in December 26th, in bloom January 25th.	_____
DIANA KASNER , Barrii, white perianth, yellow cup with blood red edge, bring in January 25th, needs about 3 weeks.	_____
DICK WELLBAND , Inc., fiery orange, red crown, pure white perianth, needs four weeks from January 15th on.	_____
EARLY PERFECTION , Poetaz, white and yellow. Start forcing December 20th, ready in 2½ weeks.	_____
EARLY SURPRISE , Barrii, cream perianth, cup margined red. Bring in January 10th for February 1st cutflowers.	_____
FIRETAIL , Barrii, snow white, crimson red cup, long stems, strikingly beautiful, start forcing from February 15th on, ready from March 10th on.	_____
FORTUNE , giant Inc., deep yellow perianth, large orange red trumpet, very early, excellent substance, bring in December 20th, in bloom January 10th. Flowers face upward.	_____
GERANIUM , (Poetaz), clusters of large pure white flowers, with beautiful orange red cups. Bring in January 5th, in bloom January 30th.	_____
GLORIOUS , (Poetaz), large pure white, scarlet eye, bring in January 5th, in bloom January 30th.	_____
HALVOSE , Poetaz, perianth primrose, cup deep orange, free-flowering, start January 20th, for pans and cutflowers, needs about three weeks.	_____
HAVELOCK , giant Inc., deep golden yellow, excellent substance, bring in December 30th, in bloom January 30th.	_____
HELIOS , Inc., yellow, orange yellowcup, easy and early forcer, bring in December 30th, in bloom in three weeks.	_____
HELIOS , (yellow Koster) Poetaz, all yellow, easy forcer, bring in January 15th, ready in 3½ weeks.	_____
HORACE , (Poeticus), bring in January 25th, needs three weeks.	_____
JOHN EVELYN , Inc., very large broad cream perianth, large apricot open cups, double frill. Bring in February 1st to bloom February 25th.	_____

DUTCH INCOMPS, BARRII, LEEDSII, POETICUS and POETAZ—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

LADY DIANA MANNERS, Barrii, cream white perianth, large flat orange scarlet cup, fine substance, bring in February 1st, for cutflowers February 25th. \$ _____

LADY MOORE, Barrii, gives fine flowers from skimpy looking bulbs, white, cup orange edged, start forcing January 20th, ready in 2½ weeks. _____

LA FIANCEE, Poetaz. White and yellow, large, tall. Early. Force from December 16th, ready from January 1st on. _____

For concise reliable color descriptions and other interesting or special data, consult our general catalogue, or write us for information.

LAURENS KOSTER, famous Poetaz, white, orange yellow cups, start January 25th, in bloom in 2½ weeks. _____

L'INNOCENCE, Poetaz, white perianth, soft yellow cup, bring in January 10th for February 5th cut flowers. _____

MARION CRAN, (Jupiter) Inc., yellow perianth, deep orange cup. Bring in January 25th, ready in about 3 weeks. _____

MRS. BARCLAY, Barrii, creamy white perianth, perfectly shaped, large flat orange yellow cup with scarlet edge. Bring in January 25th, in bloom February 20th, for cutflowers. _____

ORANGE CUP, Poetaz, pale yellow orange cup. Blooms in 20 days, start forcing from January 15th on. _____

ORANGE GLOW, Inc., very large flat perianth of deep yellow, with large heavily frilled orange cup. Start February 1st for cutflowers on February 25th. _____

ORNATUS MAXIMUS, Poeticus, enlarged Ornatus, bring in January 5th, needs about 3 weeks. _____

RED CROSS, giant Inc., deep yellow with large orange red trumpet, excellent keeper, bring in February 20th, in bloom March 20th, recommended for Easter pans. _____

RED RIM, Poeticus, large pure white perianth, yellow eye with broad edge of deep red, bring in January 20th, needs about 3-4 weeks. _____

SARCHEDON, Poeticus, solid white perianth, scarlet eye with green center, bring in January 25th, needs about three weeks. _____

SCARLET ELEGANCE, giant Inc., one of the very best today, deep yellow perianth with deep yellow cup with broad sparkling scarlet edge. Excellent substance, bring in January 2nd, in bloom January 30th. _____

SCARLET GEM, Poetaz, golden yellow and scarlet cups, very striking for pans and cutflowers, start January 15th, ready in 3 weeks. _____

THALIA, orchid flowering daffodil, three to four beautiful white flowers on one stem, start January 20th, for February 15th, pans. _____

DUTCH INCOMPS, BARRII, LEEDSII, POETICUS and POETAZ—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

TUNIS, giant Leedsii, large flower, pure white, with very large cream trumpet, with a light coppery gold brim, bring in January 20th, in bloom February 20th. \$ _____

YELLOW POPPY, soft yellow self color. Bring in January 25th to bloom February 15th. _____

DOUBLE VARIETIES

F. O. B. _____ TOPSIZE Per 1,000

DAPHNE, double Ornatus, pure white, bring in January 25th, ready in about three weeks. _____

HOLLAND'S GLORY, beautiful camelia shaped soft yellow. Start January 20th to bloom February 20th, cutflowers. _____

Daffodils destined for early forcing should never be given a higher temperature than 60° F. for the first three weeks; if forcers try to push daffs before the flowerbuds are well developed the flowers are liable to dry up entirely.

INGLESCOMBE, exquisite lemon yellow for cold frame. _____

IRENE COPELAND, very double, pure white and ivory flower, pans and cutflowers, bring in from January 30th, needs about four weeks. _____

INDIAN CHIEF, sulphur and dark orange, nice for pans, bring in January 30th, needs four weeks. _____

INSULINDE, pale yellow, inside vivid scarlet, excellent for pans, bring in January 30th, needs four weeks. _____

PRIMROSE PHOENIX, lemon yellow, force from February 15th, give plenty water when buds are up 8 inches. _____

TWINK, primrose and strong orange, force from January 15th, very nice for pans, needs about three weeks. _____

VALENCIA, orange yellow, deep bright orange scarlet, very large flower, excellent for pans, bring in January 30th, ready in four weeks. _____

VON SION, yellow, full double, excellent for pans, start forcing from January 20th on, needs 3½-4 weeks, excellent for late Easter pans. _____

CUT FLOWER MIXTURE

An excellent blending of varieties suitable for naturalizing or other mass plantings. It furnishes store owners a reliable article which they can offer to their customers for garden planting. A few thousand of these reasonably priced bulbs, planted outdoors in rows, will furnish a fine lot of inexpensive flowers for decoration, funeral work, etc. Per 1,000, \$..... F.O.B.....

PAPERWHITE NARCISSUS

F. O. B.	Per 1,000
13-14 c.M. circumf.....	1,250 per case, \$.....
14-15 c.M. circumf.....	1,000 per case,
15-16 c.M. circumf.....	900 per case,
16 c.M. and over, Jumbos.....	700 per case,

(Supply limited)

We offer a very fine collection of American grown Daffodils for garden planting. If interested, please ask for our special price.

GRAND SOLEIL D'OR

The true dark yellow type with the brilliant orange cups. Long stems and graceful heads. For greenhouse cutting.

F. O. B. New York, Per 1,000

14-15 c.M. circumf.....	1,000 per case, \$.....
15-16 c.M. circumf.....	850 per case,
16 c.M. and over, Jumbos (Supply limited).....	.....

BULBOUS IRIS FOR OUTDOORS

Although bulbous Iris are usually thought of only as items for forcing purposes, there is a wide field for their use, even in the colder states, for outdoor plantings, either in frames or in open beds for cutting when the indoor crops are over.

Give these Irises a rich and rather sandy soil if you have it; if not, do not worry, as they will thrive in any good soil. Late October and November is the best time for planting. Cover the bulbs four to five inches, and they will do finely. They bloom in June when calls for fine flowers for weddings are numerous and when indoor stock is getting rather poor. Imperator, the leading variety, winters well, but there are a number of other varieties in blue, white, yellow and other shades that are good. Relative time of flowering outdoors is indicated by a number in front of each variety.

The most suitable varieties for outdoor planting are:

F. O. B.	Per 1,000
A. BLOEMAARD, (1) clear blue, 6-7..... 7-8.....	\$.....
BLUE HORIZON, (2), tall purple blue, 6-7..... 7-8.....
IMPERATOR, (3), deep blue, 6-7..... 7-8.....
J. De WIT, (1), deep purple blue, 6-7..... 7-8.....
POGGENBEEK, (3), uniform dark blue, 6-7..... 7-8.....
THERESA SCWHARTZE, (2), pale blue, and pure white, 6-7..... 7-8.....
WHITE EXCELSIOR, (1), uniform pure white, 6-7..... 7-8.....
W. ZUIDERVELD, (1), light bluish violet, 6-7..... 7-8.....
YELLOW QUEEN, (2), uniform golden yellow, 5-6..... 6-7.....

Wonderful MIXTURE of early and late varieties—for cutting in May and June.

BULBOUS IRIS FOR FORCING

The largest and most perfect bulbs are hardly good enough for forcing. Iris are capricious, to say the least. Their behaviour under glass varies very greatly from year to year. They don't like their roots disturbed, not even the roots which come through the pot holes or cracks of the flats. Those which had their roots hurt a little, flower 2 weeks later, if at all. They need much water until the buds are showing. Forcing slowly in maximum 60° F. seems safest for most of them. If you have a failure, don't blame the bulbs, or you will never learn to force Iris. If bulbs of the indicated size are used, 90% of the occasional failures are due to ignorance or accident in handling Iris. You can prove that by planting some outdoors. When they bloom right, you know that something in the forcing method caused the failure indoors. All the varieties except Wedgwood are hardy. Relative time of flowering is indicated after each variety ().

Not long ago a grower discovered that on a bench planted with Iris Wedgwood a certain spot on the bench was growing much faster, more vigorous and with deeper green foliage than the rest of the Iris on the bench. Upon investigation he found that at that particular spot there was a leakage in the warm water pipes which produced a constant fine spray of water and steam there on the Wedgwood. Before this warm water fell on the plants it was sufficiently cooled by the air in the greenhouse so it would not do any harm to the foliage. The result was that on this spot blooms came about 2-3 weeks earlier, and were taller and had a deeper color than the rest of the Iris on the bench which were watered with water out of the faucet. This shows conclusively that Iris like warm water, and do not respond as well to cold water.

F. O. B. Salisbury, Md., Per 1,000

WEDGWOOD,	(1),	light blue,	10 cm. for earliest	\$_____
"	"	"	9-10 cm. for February	_____
"	"	"	8-9 cm. for later	_____
A. BLOEMAARD,	(2),	clear blue,	8-9 cm.	_____
BLUE HORIZON,	(3),	tall purple blue,	8-9 cm.	_____
GOLDEN EMPEROR,	(3),	tall golden yellow, large flower,	one of the best yellows today, 8-9 cm.	_____
EARLY SNOW,	(2),	pure white,	8-9 cm.	_____
GOLDEN WONDER,	(3),	large pure yellow,	8-9 cm.	_____
HUCHTENBURG,	(3),	light blue, white and yellow,	8-9 cm.	_____
IMPERATOR,	(4),	deep blue,	8-9 cm.	_____
J. W. de WILDE,	(3),	deep yellow,	7-8 cm.	_____
JACOB de WIT,	(3),	deep purple blue,	8-9 cm.	_____
J. C. VAN VLIET,	(3),	tall deep purple blue, extra large	flower, one of the best, 8-9 cm.	_____
POGGENBEEK,	(3),	uniform dark blue,	8-9 cm.	_____

BULBOUS IRIS FOR FORCING—Continued.

F. O. B.	Per 1,000
THERESE SCHWARTZE , (3) pale blue and white, 8-9 cm.	\$
WHITE EXCELSIOR , (3), pure white, 8-9 cm.	
WHITE SUPERIOR , (3), tall pure white, large flower, one of the best, 8-9 cm.	
W. ZUIDERVELD , (3), light bluish violet, 8-9 cm.	
YELLOW QUEEN , (3), uniform golden yellow, 7-8 cm.	

FREESIA

Freesias need fairly wide spacing and rather cool temperature for *quality blooms*. A night life in 45°-48° F. suits them very well. Don't try to hit Christmas or New Year at that gait, but when they do bloom, you get flowers of a size and substance worth \$2.00 more per hundred than hastily grown stock.

For long stems, Freesia must be planted about August 20th-31st. November plantings give much shorter stems, and late-planted bulbs sometimes "sleep" making new bulbs but no topgrowth.

Excellent spikes can be produced in flats and beds that are six inches deep, but the finest Freesias come from pan or pot-grown stock, day-time 60° F., at night 48° F.

Golden Daffodil will ordinarily flower earlier than Purity. The latter comes just ahead of Elder's giant White. The other colors are all somewhat later, as a rule.

F. O. B.	Per 1,000	1/2-5/8"	5/8-3/4"
APOTHEOSE , Extra fine and large new variety. Lovely carmine rose with lighter throat. Tall wiry stems	\$		\$
ACHIEVEMENT , deep golden yellow, with orange blotch			
CELESTE , soft blue tinted lilac			
ELDER'S FLO , new violet blue			
ELDER'S GIANT WHITE , large			
ELDER'S GOLDEN GIANT , new late deep yellow			
ELDER'S DOUBLE WHITE , large			
ELDER'S RED , brick red			
GOLDEN DAFFODIL , fine yellow, orange blotch			
GOLDEN WONDER , large clear yellow, orange blotch			
GOLDEN TREASURE , large bright yellow, orange blotch			
JOAN MANDA , largest pure white tall			
JUDY , double yellow			

FREESIA—Continued.

F. O. B. _____	Per 1,000	Per 1,000
	$\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{7}{8}$ "	$\frac{5}{8}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ "
MARIE , patented, gorgeous large white, very early	\$ _____	\$ _____
MARIE LOUISE FISCHER , blue. _____	_____	_____
MISS BLANCHE BLUE , popular blue _____	_____	_____
ORCHIDEA , soft peach and mauve with yellow center. _____	_____	_____
PINKY , clear pink _____	_____	_____
PURITY , early forcer, white _____	_____	_____
	Per 1,000	
Extra large flowering strain, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{5}{8}$ " _____	\$ _____	
Extra large flowering strain, $\frac{5}{8}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ " _____	_____	
Extra large flowering strain, $\frac{3}{4}$ " up _____	_____	
Extra large flowering strain, $\frac{7}{8}$ " up _____	_____	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{5}{8}$ "	$\frac{7}{8}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ "
SCHROEDER'S WHITE PERFECTION , giant white. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
SPLENDENS , lavender. _____	_____	_____
SUNSET , golden orange yellow _____	_____	_____
WHITE CHIEF , late, pure white _____	_____	_____
TALISMAN , orange pink, cream throat, early _____	_____	_____
RAINBOW MIXTURE . Of many varieties _____	_____	_____

Late planted Freesias often "sleep", refusing to make topgrowth, but forming a new bulb underground. Occasionally early planted ones show this expensive trait too. An excellent simple safeguard is to soak the bulbs just before planting, in ordinary cold water for 24 hours. Late planting should ALWAYS be handled with this precaution. Freesias seem to like GROUND LIME STONE and bonemeal in Carnation soil. Do best in 52° to 55° F.

In England soot water is used to give a higher tone and color to Freesias and other bulbous flowers.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

A case of 250 fancy pips will fill 20 pots. They can be made to bloom in 4 weeks and they will remain two to three weeks in good saleable condition. There is really nothing more graceful with which to fill pretty bowls. Every florist with a store of his own can handle this easy, effective, rapidly selling flower. If the pots don't happen to go fast, there's a funeral piece or a bride's bouquet that takes them. Because it blooms so rapidly, a little money invested in Valley can be turned over so many times, that it doubles itself in one year, even on a reasonable margin of profit. What other crops equal Valley in that respect?

Our Valley is grown by the very best growers. Selected and packed under our supervision. We furnish a quality that is seldom matched by any

LILY OF THE VALLEY—Continued.

other. It comes in cases of 100, 250, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 pips, carefully mossed for cold storage.

Our prices include duty, cases, also freight, cold storage expense, and cartage out from New York.

	Per 1,000
In cases of 100.....	\$.....
In cases of 250.....
In cases of 500.....
In cases of 1,000.....
In cases of 2,000.....

Special contract prices on 10 cases, or more.

LILIUM CANDIDUM

(Madonna or Ascension Lily)

When planting *Lilium Candidum* in pots, cover the bulbs not more than 2 inches. Use 24 c.M. or, better yet, 26 c.M. Northern-grown bulbs. You can put one bulb in a 6-inch pot, but 3 in a 10-inch pot seem to give better spikes. Use some lime in the potting soil—*Candidum* is a lime-loving lily. Water sparingly until the rosette of leaves is well up, and allow exposure to several good frosts, which seems to predispose the plants for more rapid forcing. Move them into warmer quarters about January 15th. *Lilium Candidum* will be of much finer quality when grown moderately cool and never above 55° at night; grown warmer, the flowers will be smaller and lacking in substance.

F. O. B.....	Per 1,000
Northern France grown, 24-26 c.M.....	\$.....
" " " 26-28 c.M.....
" " " 28-30 c.M.....
" " " 30 c.M. and up.....
Southern France grown, 20-22 c.M.....
" " " 22-24 c.M.....
" " " 24-26 c.M.....
" " " 26-28 c.M.....
" " " 28-30 c.M.....
" " " 30 c.M. and up.....

The following applies to all Lilies: right before potting, remove any flabby and discolored outside scales. This promotes vigorous root growth.

CROFT LILIES—WESTERN GROWN

These Lilies are better than the well known old *Lilium Giganteum* from Japan and are rapidly becoming the most popular Easter Lily.

Bulbs should be planted by November 15th. Use a soil that has not been enriched by the use of commercial fertilizers, rather, if you have a poor soil, add some well rotted manure, being careful not to have an over-rich soil, and pack the soil tightly in the pot around the bulb. After potting, water well and place pots in a cool, dark place; preferably a bulb cellar. Do not water the bulbs again until the pots are put on a bench in your greenhouse. Roots should be well formed by the last week in December at which time, the pots should be placed on benches in a 60° temperature house. Water the pots when placed on the benches, but keep them definitely on the "dry side" until the bud is formed. Excessive watering tends to make the lilies grow too tall. Watering may be increased after the bud is formed. A temperature of 60° from the time the pot is placed on the greenhouse bench until maturity should bring the flower to bloom in time for Easter. You should be able to count buds 42 days before Easter. In case the buds are slow, the temperature may be gradually raised and the watering decreased except for a light syringing of the foliage each day. If the color of the foliage is a very light green and the plant in your opinion needs plant food, use it very sparingly.

A FEW "DON'TS"

DON'T—over water. DON'T—overcrowd on benches—give each pot plenty of room. DON'T—stop the growth at any time. Keep them coming slowly if necessary. When growth of the Croft is stopped, it is slow to start again.

	F. O. B. New York	Per 100
6-7 inch. 300 per case	_____	\$_____
7-8 " 250 " "	_____	_____
8-9 " 200 " "	_____	_____
9-10 " 100 " "	_____	_____

Our Croft Lilies are drawn from the best growers on the Pacific Coast; they are carefully packed and can be relied upon. Croft Lily Bulbs should not be long exposed to the air. They can wilt quickly, which is an unnecessary set-back right from the start.

LILIUM HARRISII

This variety is much earlier than other white Lily varieties. If planted upon arrival in August, *Harrisii* can be had in bloom as early as January 1st. The small 6-7" size can best be potted up 6 bulbs to a 7-8" pot, most florists having these pots lying around idle, anyway.

Our special "Conquestas" strain comes very even. *Harrisii* requires very little bottom heat, 50°-55° F., until the buds are visible, then 55°-60° if necessary.

HARRISII (August shipment)	F. O. B. New York	Per Case
6-7 inch. 335 per case	_____	\$_____
7-9 " 200 " "	_____	_____
8-10 " 150 " "	_____	_____
9-11 " 100 " "	_____	_____

Bermuda Lilies case lots only, please.

LILIUM HOWARDII, the best type of Bermuda Easter Lily

Many growers have now used this Lily for the last few years very successfully for Easter.

This Lily can also be forced in bloom in February and used as cut-flowers.

The best way to handle them is to pot them up in October and to bury the pots outside at a depth of 6-8" until the middle of November. Then bring the pots inside and keep at a steady temperature of 50°-55° F. until the buds are visible, then increase the temperature to 55°-60° F. Do not allow temperature to drop at any time. Use the small 6-7" size for early forcing (February). The best results are obtained by planting 5 to 6 bulbs to a 7-8" pot. If this method is followed, plants grow to a fairly even height of 24-30".

F. O. B. New York Per Case

HOWARDII (September October shipment)

6-7 inch.	335	per case	.....	\$.....
7-9 "	200	" "	.....	.....
8-10 "	150	" "	.....	.....
9-11 "	100	" "	.....	.....

Bermuda Lilies case lots only, please.

LILIUM FORMOSANUM

F. O. B. Per 1,000

PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM, Summer flowering type.

10-12 c.M.	circumf.	.....	\$.....
12-14 c.M.	circumf.	.....	.....
14-16 c.M.	circumf.	.....	.....

PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM, Autumn flowering type.

10-12 c.M.	circumf.	.....	\$.....
12-14 c.M.	circumf.	.....	.....
14-16 c.M.	circumf.	.....	.....

PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM, White Triumphator, pure white flowers.

10-12 c.M.	.....	\$.....
12-14 c.M.	.....	.....
14-16 c.M.	.....	.....

This company has supplied flower bulbs of the finest quality to four generations of consumers, since 1823. Numerous accounts have run for thirty years without interruption. Some accounts can be traced back 60 years and more. Its methods of business have been constantly improved and are now widely imitated. Its leadership today stands unquestioned, as it stood fifty years ago.

This company believes in selling the highest possible grade of bulbs at *moderate prices*; it does not aspire to quick or huge profits, but to a safe and sane perpetuation of its business for the benefit of its clientele, its hundreds of fellow workers, and their descendants.

Alertness, courtesy and fairness-to-all guide this company to greater expansion. It is a safe house to buy from. It appreciates and respects your patronage.

LILIUM REGALE

Lilium Regale is a really worth while variety for Easter; it forces more easily than Giganteum. Pot up 8-9 inch bulbs in November-December. Hold in moderately cool house or frost-free cold frame for rooting until January 31st, then shove into warmest house. They can stand a lot of heat, even a night temperature of 70°, but 60° will bring them into bloom easily for Easter. If wanted earlier, pot up early in November, keep cool until January 1st, then put in warmest house.

F. O. B.	Per 1,000
Regale, 6-7 inch circumf., strong flowering	\$
Regale, 7-8 inch circumf., strong flowering
Regale, 8-9 inch circumf., strong flowering
Regale 9-10 inch circumf., strong flowering
Regale 10-11 inch circumf., strong flowering
Regale 11-12 inch circumf., jumbo size

LILIUM TENUIFOLIUM

For indoor culture, plant 50 in a deep Darwin Tulip flat. Plant them deeply, as they are a stem rooting type. This lily can be planted all during the Winter and Spring and will bloom indoors in about 100 days.

Due to their slender stems and fine narrow foliage, Lilium Tenuifolium does not interfere at all when planted between Carnations right in the benches. We predict that this gay, colorful and economical Lily will be used in very large quantities in the next few years.

The most ideal flowers come from bulbs of about 8 c.M. circumference.

F. O. B.	Per 1,000	\$
TENUIFOLIUM RED STAR , new brilliant red form of Tenuifolium		\$
TENUIFOLIUM SEEDLINGS

LILIUM UMBELLATUM. A really good subject for Easter pans. Variety Erectum is the most suitable. Insist on bulbs of 18 c.M. and over. Smaller sizes give only 1-3 buds, while 18 c.M. up gives you splendid heads of 5 to 10 flowers. \$

OTHER VALUABLE LILIES

F. O. B.	Per 1,000
SPECIOSUM ALBUM , Dutch grown	
18-20 c.M.	\$
20 c.M. and over
SPECIOSUM RUBRUM , Dutch grown	
18-20 c.M.
20-22 c.M.
22 c.M.
24 c.M. and over

OTHER VALUABLE LILIES—Continued.

F. O. B. _____ Per 1,000

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM MELPOMENE, Dutch grown

18-20 c.M. _____	\$ _____
20-22 c.M. _____	_____
22 c.M. and over _____	_____

SPECIOSUM HENRYI, Dutch grown

18-20 c.M. _____	_____
20-22 c.M. _____	_____
22-24 c.M. _____	_____
24-26 c.M. and over _____	_____

Holland grown Rubrums, are all of equal height, having been propagated from scales. Also Melpomene, Album and Henryi. All bulbs supplied with roots intact. October-November delivery.

CULTURE OF TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

For early flowering, place tubers during January and February in a warm place in open flats, moisten slightly once in a while and as they begin sprouting buds, plant in flats filled with peat, only about three inches apart according to size of the tuber, so that they are only slightly covered. Keep uniformly moist but not too wet in a warm place well lighted until three or four inches of growth develops, then plant in pots or permanent position as desired. The front is always where the tips of the leaves are pointing. Often if dormant tubers are planted in open ground, especially if it is cold and too wet, numbers of them rot and the planting will be uneven, some coming earlier, some later, and facing haphazard way. Started first in peat, they will develop splendid root systems which are necessary for developing good specimen plants.

Perfect drainage is most important, and to provide it, place at least one inch deep of gravel on the bottom of the pot.

When potting up use smaller pots in beginning and move later into larger pots before they are pot bound. If tubers are well started in peat with considerable root system, they may be planted immediately in large pots approximately from six to eight inches for one year old tubers. Older, larger tubers will of course require larger pots. Very great care with watering is necessary when they are planted immediately in large pots. Keep the surface barely moist in the young stage until the growth is well developed and then heavier watering is justified. This is true especially of Hanging Basket Types. If very strong growth is desired, it will be necessary to water once a week with liquid manure when the plants are established in the final pots and have at least four of the leaves fully developed.

A number of quick acting commercial fertilizers can also be used. One of the safest is cottonseedmeal which gives very good results. Half teaspoonful once or twice during the season, sprinkle around the edge of the pot (not too close to the stem) will be sufficient. Lath houses with strong muslin roofs are a very suitable place for development of show specimens in warm regions where greenhouses would be too warm. If grown in a greenhouse, thorough ventilation day and night must be available. 65 to 75 degrees Fahrenheit is the most ideal temperature, for the cooler and slower they develop, the finer and larger the flowers will

CULTURE OF TUBEROUS BEGONIAS—Continued.

be. Higher temperatures produce quick weak growth and the flowers do not develop as good size and as lasting quality.

If well balanced hanging baskets are desired, pick off all buds until the growth is enough advanced and the branching develops. Some hanging types are quite strong growers and if only one to three stems are on the tuber, they should be pinched off when first bud appears to induce the side shoots to develop.

TUBEROUS BEGONIAS

F. O. B. _____ Per 1,000

EXTRA STRAIN

	c.M. 3-4	c.M. 4-5	5 c.M. and up in diameter
Single Hybrids, All Colors Mixed.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Dark Red } Scarlet } Rose } Copper } Orange } Salmon } White } Yellow }	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Double Hybrids, All Colors Mixed.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Dark Red } Scarlet } Rose } Copper } Orange } Salmon } White } Yellow }	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Bouton de Rose, double mixture of pink shades	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Butterfly, Mixed
Cristata, Mixed
Cristata, in separate colors.....
Fimbriata, Mixed
Fimbriata, in separate colors.....
Marmorata, Mixed
Marmorata, in separate colors.....

PENDULA DOUBLE BEGONIAS FOR HANGING BASKETS

In separate colors..... \$.....
Extra mixed

GLOXINIAS

Should be grown practically about the same way as Tuberous Begonias. Never place dry tubers at any time in a low temperature. They should be kept in a dry and warm place.

	F. O. B.	Per 100	
	1-1¼"	1¼-1½"	1½-2"
Blanche de Meru, rose with white throat	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....
Brilliant, deep scarlet
Emperor Frederick, scarlet, bordered white
Emperor William, violet, bordered white
Etoile de Feu, brilliant scarlet.....
Montblanc, pure white.....
Prince Albert, deep violet.....
Princess Elizabeth, blue with white throat
Roi des Rouges, dark crmison.....
Tigrina, all colors spotted.....
Violacea, soft violet.....
In fine mixture, all colors.....

RANUNCULUS AND ANEMONES

Suggestions for Greenhouse Growing

It is not necessary to use tubers larger than the number one size. Plant any time from September until February. Best germination is acquired by placing the tubers thick in a flat of clean sand, fuzzy side up. Cover about one inch and keep moist. Place in a cool house for a week and the tubers will be sprouted and ready to plant.

Plant in a ground bed or raised bench 4 inches apart each way. Soil should be five inches deep, a VIRGIN sandy loam containing about ten percent well rotted and composted manure. Successful culture depends mostly upon COOL growing conditions. It is a waste of time growing Ranunculus or Anemones where the night temperature goes above forty-eight degrees.

Water sparingly until the plants are growing well, then give plenty of moisture and an occasional feeding of weak liquid manure. Maximum light and ventilation should be provided at all times. Perfect drainage is essential.

When the first few leaves develop, additional feeding can be given if very strong specimens are required. One of the easiest methods is to simply make a small trench around each plant and sprinkle approximately a teaspoonful of cotton seed meal in it, cover again with soil and keep thoroughly moist. Other commercial fertilizers such as Ammonium Phosphate, etc., can be used instead with good results. In cases of concentrated salts such as Ammonium Phosphate for instance, a pinch is sufficient if sprinkled around each plant twice during the growing season.

ANEMONES (Corms)

	F. O. B.	Per 1,000
de CAEN, French seedlings, many colors.....		\$.....
ST. BRIGID, semi double, all colors.....	
BLUE POPPY
HIS EXCELLENCY, brilliant deep scarlet.....	

RANUNCULUS (Claws)

F. O. B. _____ Per 1,000
FRENCH MIXED _____ \$ _____
CLAREMONT HYBRIDS _____

Large double flowers of gorgeous colors.

AMARYLLIS HIPPEASTRUM

These bulbs make a very beautiful and desirable potplant, and are easy to grow. Plant the bulbs in a large pot and put them right away in a warm place 70-75 degrees.

F. O. B. _____ Per 100
Hybrids of colors, 2½-3" _____ \$ _____
3-3½" _____
3½-4" _____
jumbo 4" and up _____

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS

Soil mixture, two parts leaf mold, one part peat, two parts virgin soil, one part very old cow manure, one part sand. If no peat is available use three parts leaf mold. Old rose soil is very suitable and if used cut down somewhat the amount of manure.

Pot in the smallest size possible and keep in house sixty-five to seventy degrees at night and correspondingly warmer in the daytime. As soon as rooted through, shift to larger size using approximately the same mixture, cutting down the leaf mold a little and using more virgin soil in the larger pots. If a few of the bulbs begin to rot when they first come up, cut out the decayed portion, roll the bulb in powdered charcoal. After shifting to larger sizes, slightly lower the growing temperature but do not allow the night temperature to go below sixty degrees and the day temperature below sixty-five degrees. Space well apart for good ventilation.

F. O. B. _____ Per 1,000
Bright colors, mixed, February delivery _____ \$ _____
Dark colors, mixed, February delivery _____
All colors, mixed, February delivered _____

CALLA ELLIOTTIANA

Bright Golden-yellow

Use bulbs two inches in diameter and up for best results. A much greater percentage of blooms will be had than from bulbs smaller than two inch. Unpack the bulbs immediately upon receipt. Place bulbs, bud side up, in trays and store in a dry, well ventilated place until they show signs of sprouting, which will be about January 1st. Plant in four- or five-inch pots and put on greenhouse bench under clear glass. Night temperature about 58 degrees, day about 8-10 degrees higher. Supply plenty of moisture while growing.

EASTER DATES

1946.....April 21	1948.....
1947.....	1949.....

CALLA

F. O. B. Per 100

CALLA AETHIOPICA. 1 1/4-1 1/2 inches	\$	
1 1/2-1 3/4 "		
1 3/4-2 "		
2-2 1/2 "		
2 1/2-3 "		

CALLA BABY. Little Gem

CALLA ELLIOTTIANA. 1 3/4-2 inches		
2-2 1/2 "		
2 1/2-3 "		
3-3 1/2 "		

CALLA GODFREY. 1-2 in. circumference		
2-3 " "		
3-4 " "		
4-5 " "		

CALLA REHMANNI SUPERBA, the pink calla.		
1 3/4-2 inches		
2-2 1/2 "		

CANNAS

F. O. B. Per 100

ALLEMANIA, bright scarlet, green foliage	\$	
AMBASSADOR, cherry red, bronzed leaved		
APRICOT, green foliage		
COPPER GIANT, old rose, green foliage		
EUREKA, cream white, green foliage		
GOLDEN GATE, clear golden yellow, green foliage		
HUNGARIA, clear pink, green foliage		
KING HUMBERT, scarlet, bronze foliage		
KING MIDAS, yellow, green foliage		
SHENANDOAH, salmon pink, bronze foliage		
THE PRESIDENT, rich scarlet, green foliage		
WINTZERS COLOSSAL, vivid scarlet, green foliage		
WYOMING, orange, bronze foliage		
YELLOW KING HUMBERT, clear yellow, bronze foliage		

DIELYTRA SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Hearts)

Easy to grow, potplant. Put in a 60 degree temperature and water freely. Strong clumps.....

GLADIOLUS

We grow many fine varieties for forcing and growing outside.
Our comprehensive list of Gladioli will appear in September.

LEUCOCORYNE IXIODES ODORATA

Glory of the Sun

F. O. B. _____ Per 1,000 \$ _____

Our experience with Leucocoryne has not been such that we can offer any definite cultural instructions. However, we believe that the following suggestions may be of help in securing good results.

Plant bulbs two inches apart and four inches deep in boxes or benches containing at least six inches of medium heavy fertile loam soil. Place in cool greenhouse, night temperature forty-five degrees, and provide maximum light and ventilation. Leucocoryne requires ample water and good drainage. This beautiful flower should be one of the most popular for greenhouse culture. It has strong wiry stems of good length, beautiful color, pleasing fragrance, exceptional keeping qualities, and blooms during February and March. Everyone should *learn* to grow it successfully.

ORNITHOGALUM

F. O. B. _____ Per 1000 \$ _____

ARABICUM, pure white, black disk, excellent variety for cut flowers.

AUREUM—South African Gold Star

As a pot plant, it is very desirable for its long lasting quality. Plant in September and October, about one inch deep, three to four bulbs to a five inch pan, or five to six bulbs to a six inch pan. Soil should be a rich but porous loam. Place pots directly on the greenhouse bench in a sunny location at about Carnation temperature. Water very sparingly at start and increase as growth progresses. When growing well, liquid manure water will help growth immensely. Ornithogalum Aureum requires ample ventilation and will not do well in a close atmosphere. Usually blooms in March, April and May. Should be allowed to dry off gradually after blooming. Pots should then be placed on a shelf near the glass and allowed to remain there throughout the summer so that the bulbs will be thoroughly cured.

SPIREA

Beautiful pot plant easy to grow. After potting put in a warm temperature about 65-75 degrees. Use plenty of water and be careful to keep the plants out of any draft.

F. O. B. _____ Per 100

BONN, deep carmine rose, good forcing variety _____ \$ _____

DEUTSCHLAND, pure white, early forcer, strong grower _____

GLADSTONE, pure white, early forcer _____

GLORIA SUPERBA, brilliant dark pink, brown foliage _____

GRANAT, deep crimson red _____

PEACH BLOSSOM, blush pink _____

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, beautiful pink _____

RHINELAND, bright crimson, shaded salmon _____

NOTES

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NOTES

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or printed text on the page.

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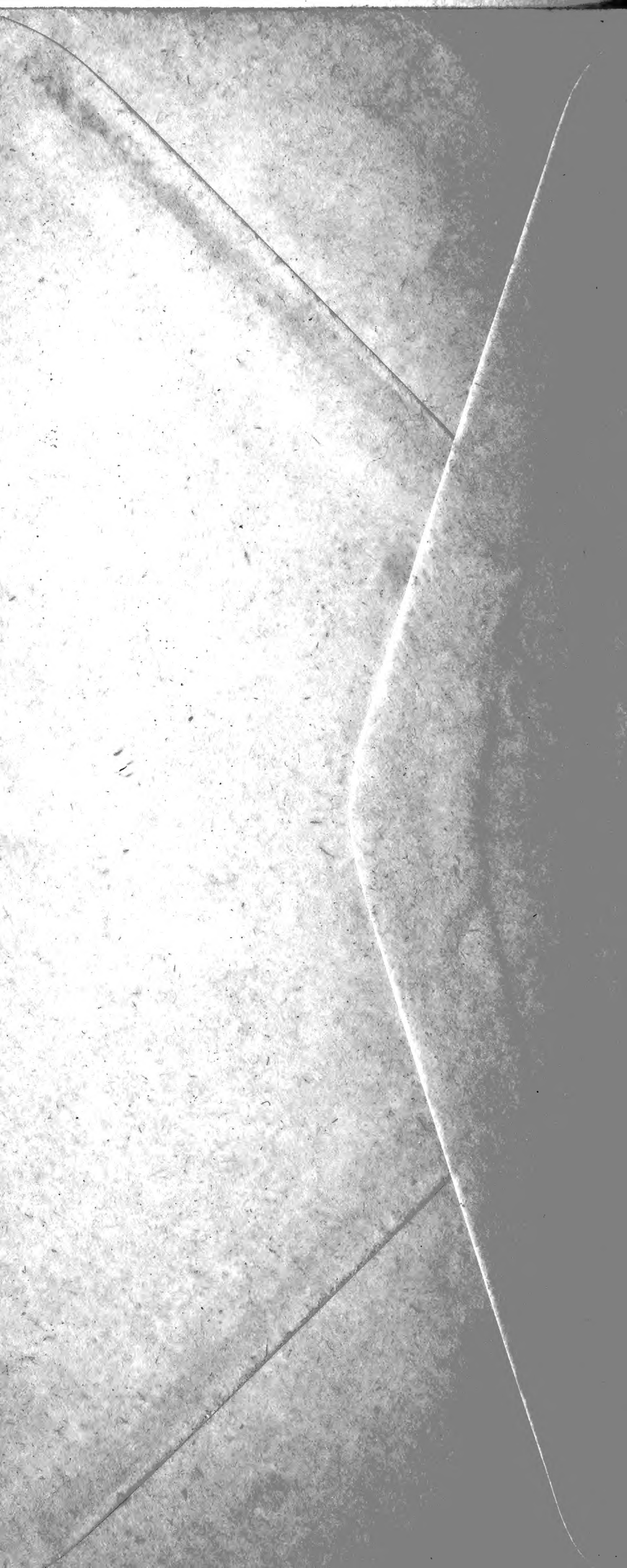
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Croft	Mayflowering
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Harrisii	Single Early
Howardii	Triumph
Regale	Western and Precooled....
Tenuifolium	Valley

From:

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS, INC.

101 WEST 31st STREET

NEW YORK 1, N. Y.



A BULB CELLAR

In some winters bulb forcers could use a practical storage cellar where their bulbs may be rooted perfectly without the hardships of outdoor burial, and which would enable them to force more or less according to a predetermined schedule.

We have worked out and tested out a storage place of this kind, inexpensive to build, and found invaluable by those who followed our plans and directions.

Forcers who are interested should write us before they start to build a storage room. If our plan cannot be used in its entirety, yet there will be found several hints and wrinkles which are worth knowing.

M. VAN WAVEREN & SONS, INC.

101 West 31st Street

New York 1, N. Y.

If you use varieties which are not printed in this list, we shall appreciate your inquiry. We are in a position to quote attractive prices on the finest quality of all varieties of flower bulbs.

TOPPLING TROUBLE?

In order to avoid or forestall fireblight on pots and flats of bulbs while growing, many florists in Europe have successfully used "Brassicol", a Bayer product.

A few days before planting apply, in proportion 12 ounces of Brassicol to one cubic yard of soil.

In order to distribute the powder equally throughout the mass mix 1 part of Brassicol with 10 parts of soil, then mix this with the quantity of soil you want to use for planting.

Never use more Brassicol than indicated above.